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QUESTIONS RELATING TO INFORMATION

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. In its resolution 48/44 B of 10 December 1993, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its forty-ninth session and to the Committee on Information at its sixteenth session on the implementation of the recommendations contained in the resolution.

2. The following reports of the Secretary-General related to topics covered by the resolution were submitted to the Committee on Information at its sixteenth session, held from 9 to 24 May 1994:

(a) Activities of the Joint United Nations Information Committee (JUNIC) (A/AC.198/1994/2);

(b) Status of Development Forum (A/AC.198/1994/3);

(c) Review of publications by the Department of Public Information (A/AC.198/1994/4);

(d) Integration of United Nations information centres with field offices of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (A/AC.198/1994/5);

(e) United Nations information centres in 1993: allocation of resources from the regular budget of the United Nations (A/AC.198/1994/6);

(f) Enhancing, reactivation and establishment of United Nations information centres (A/AC.198/1994/7).

A note by the Secretary-General was also issued regarding observations and suggestions by Member States on ways and means of furthering the development of communication infrastructures and capabilities in developing countries (A/AC.198/1994/8).

3. The Assistant Secretary-General for Public Information provided supplementary information in two statements delivered to the Committee on Information at its sixteenth session.

4. The deliberations of the Committee on Information are reflected in its own report to the General Assembly. 1/ An attempt is made in the present report to avoid, to the extent possible, the repetition of material contained in reports submitted to the Committee on Information, by covering mainly items not considered by the Committee or updating the information contained in the above-referenced reports. In contrast to previous reports, however, this report seeks to avoid a narrative describing information materials produced by the Department as part of its mandated activities. In the interest of brevity and clarity, the annex to the present report contains a listing of major information products produced during the reporting period. The report itself focuses on the policies and strategies applied in the conduct of information activities in accordance with both resolution 48/44 B and the directives of the Secretary-General, while taking fully into account the priority areas designated by the General Assembly. It also seeks to explain the considerable part of the

work of the Department which is ongoing and linked to the increasing activities of the Organization as well as expanding conference and meeting schedules, particularly those of the Security Council.

II. OVERVIEW

5. Under its new leadership, the Department of Public Information has undertaken to strengthen its professional credibility, sharpen the focus on selected issues, forge strong enduring media partnerships, reach wider key audiences, enhance the tools of programme delivery and streamline the management of its operations. Greater emphasis is placed on the full utilization and appropriate deployment of staffing resources to achieve more efficient programme delivery. Information strategies are constantly evaluated and reviewed so as to communicate the evolving United Nations message with impact and to respond rapidly in correcting misperceptions. Thematically-integrated information materials are targeted to designated audiences, employing such channels as the news media, non-governmental organizations, parliamentarians, educational institutions and, especially, the network of United Nations information centres, field offices of the United Nations development system and other outlets in the field.

6. In order to sharpen the focus of the Department's activities mandated under paragraph 2 (a) of General Assembly resolution 48/44 B, the following thematically-integrated priority areas are being pursued:

(a) Sustainable economic and social development in the overall context of "An Agenda for Development", with stress on the promotion and interrelation of issues raised in connection with the International Conference on Population and Development, the World Summit for Social Development, the Fourth World Conference on Women and other major United Nations conferences;

(b) Peacemaking, peace-keeping and peace-building in pursuit of the Organization's new responsibilities;

(c) Human rights and humanitarian relief activities, highlighting the emerging role of the Organization.

7. In promoting these major themes, there is a clear need for a unified approach to United Nations public information activities in order to present a unified image. Thus, United Nations Secretariat public information activities outside the Department of Public Information will need to be coordinated with the Department to avoid fragmentation and duplication. This applies in particular to issues of economic and social development. Of equal importance is the Department's involvement at the very beginning in the establishment of information components for peace-keeping and other humanitarian and political missions. Greater consolidation of public information activities within the Department would be likely to promote cost efficiency.

8. A major goal of the Department is to project the United Nations as an increasingly unified, coherent, efficient and effective Organization capable of meeting its increasing challenges. Thus, the Department has intensified its

consultation with other departments and offices of the Secretariat and United Nations agencies and programmes, both at Headquarters and in the field. It has increased its efforts in elaborating, coordinating and harmonizing policies and activities of the entire United Nations system in the area of information. It continues to strengthen and further develop a system that ensures consistency of style and signatures on United Nations products. Efforts are made to increase co-production arrangements in order to enhance the utilization of materials, while at the same time expanding outreach programmes for the public, editors and senior media representatives. Similarly, the Department has stepped up its dialogue with the community of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), in line with system-wide efforts to develop fruitful partnerships with this burgeoning sector of civil society.

9. Another important element of the Department's overall strategy is the effort to better identify target audiences in order to improve the distribution of its information materials. Given the financial as well as practical constraints on mass production and distribution of materials at the local level and the rapid development of communication technologies, new emphasis is being placed on the mass dissemination of information through electronic networks and databases. The Department continues to direct its information to a broader spectrum of audiences with the help of United Nations information centres, services and other United Nations offices world wide. Improved communications technologies, discretionary funding and the creation of country-specific information products have all helped United Nations field offices in their outreach to national audiences. A new dissemination strategy focuses on redisseminators of information such as key media sources, NGOs, academic institutions and Governments. In addition to refining and constantly updating mailing lists of redisseminators and eminent persons, information officers are encouraged to work with the media on a one-to-one basis, adopting a personalized approach that has greatly enhanced outreach, in particular for conference-oriented issues.

10. By establishing stronger links with diverse media around the world, the Department seizes every opportunity within its resources to respond to the media's new interest in the United Nations as both news-maker and programme source. The effective application of modern technology is considered critical in disseminating the message of the United Nations as well as information about the Organization and its work. Currently, the media, NGOs, educational institutions and the public have such access through Internet and other electronic networks, which make United Nations press releases and documents available to an estimated 31 million potential network users. Moreover, the Department is increasingly providing information in electronic form either through on-line access or in CD-ROM format. The computer-based audio news system, the United Nations Radio Bulletin Board, offers another means for the media, the public and the diplomatic community to keep in touch with United Nations developments, both at Headquarters and in the field.

11. The Department is measuring from feedback material the extent of the impact of its work in order better to meet the needs of the media.

III. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ONGOING FUNCTIONS

12. Over the past several months, limited structural arrangements have been made to streamline the Department's work. New responsibilities include the provision of library, cartographic and design services as well as secretariat services to the interdepartmental Publications Board, which manages the Organization's publishing programme. Another indication of the enhanced coordination between public information and publishing activities is the Secretary-General's decision to appoint the Assistant Secretary-General for Public Information as Chairman of the Publications Board. Recently, measures have been taken to fine-tune the Department's organizational structure so as to establish clearer, more effective reporting lines. In general, these measures include the consolidation of departmental publications and editorial sections, the consolidation of services to the public and non-governmental organizations and more direct reporting lines in the management of the Information Centres Service.

13. In compliance with the mandate set out in resolution 48/44 B, in particular paragraph 2 (c), and meeting the objectives set by the Secretary-General and the General Assembly, the Department has continued "its efforts at promoting an informed understanding of the work and purposes of the United Nations system among the peoples of the world and at strengthening the positive image of the system as a whole". The Department's day-to-day operations have been conducted with these primary objectives in mind.

14. The Office of the Spokesman for the Secretary-General is a main point of contact with media representatives covering the United Nations, particularly those accredited at Headquarters. The Spokesman's daily briefings for correspondents, followed by briefings for delegation press officers, have a particular focus on current issues. The noon briefings are a reflection of the increasing daily activities of the Secretary-General, the Security Council and various other bodies. The Office also responds to the multitude of inquiries from correspondents throughout the day and prepares, in coordination with other departments, "Letters to the Editor" and OpEd pieces as needed to respond to press articles on the United Nations. That Office is also helping to plan the Secretary-General's media-related activities, including setting up his press conferences and handling requests from journalists for interviews. The Office of the Spokesman for the Secretary-General regularly organizes background briefings by the Secretary-General and senior Secretariat officials for senior journalists and editors.

15. The Media Division provides press releases, photographic, television and radio coverage and programmes as well as technical services to the media. The Division continues to be an important link between the United Nations and the international media by accrediting, promoting contact with, and providing services including working space and access for the coverage of meetings and events to members of the media. During the reporting period, the Division provided, in both English and French, continuing coverage of the Security Council's public meetings on all "situations requiring immediate and special response", as called for under paragraph 2 (b) of General Assembly resolution 48/44 B. Coverage included the Council's actions relating to Rwanda, Haiti and the former Yugoslavia, especially Bosnia and Herzegovina. In this respect, it

also issued the texts of special appeals by the Secretary-General on crisis situations and issued press releases produced by the Department of Humanitarian Affairs, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund and other United Nations organizations concerned with emergency humanitarian assistance. In compliance with paragraphs 2 (c), 17 and 19 of resolution 48/44 B, the Division published detailed press releases in English and French on the work of United Nations bodies, as well as press releases containing statements by the Secretary-General.

16. In recognition of the importance of the use of radio as the medium which reaches the largest proportion of the world's population and as called for under paragraphs 2 (c) and 18 of resolution 48/44 B, the Division took steps "to enhance the efficiency of regional radio units" through increased production and dissemination, where possible within existing resources, of up-to-date news reports and documentaries to reflect the full range of the Organization's activities. The Division continued to expand the output of the United Nations Radio Bulletin Board, which now provides up-to-date daily news bulletins and summaries, press briefings as well as special reports on United Nations activities world wide.

17. In compliance with paragraph 2 (c) of resolution 48/44 B, the Division also continues to provide broadcasters with television coverage of official meetings and events occurring at and away from Headquarters as well as magazine items and panel discussions on a weekly basis. The live television coverage and excerpts packages are made available to national and international broadcasting organizations and international television news syndicators. These television magazines and panel discussions cover most of the activities and concerns of the United Nations system. Several items are devoted to issues to be discussed at each of the major United Nations conferences. In addition, documentaries and public service announcements are produced for broadcast and educational screenings to publicize the International Year of the Family (1994) and to promote disarmament and environmental issues.

18. In addition, the Media Division also produces photographic coverage of meetings and events at and away from Headquarters, including a programme carried out under a five-year plan devised to show the aims and activities of the United Nations system on a global basis, along the lines of the Department's thematically-integrated areas of focus. Joint photo missions are carried out whenever possible by the United Nations and other members of JUNIC, building on the network of photo editors who cooperate by keeping their counterparts informed when coverage is being planned or carried out in a given region. A computerized image databank is being established utilizing digital photo discs, and the Division is providing a database of a basic collection of United Nations images through the Internet for use in the production of books, articles, exhibits and other materials by the United Nations, National Committees, publishers and others to commemorate the Organization's fiftieth anniversary. Similarly, the records of the audiovisual production library, which include audio, film and video archival materials of official United Nations meetings and feature productions, will be computerized and made available through the Internet. This will not only reach more users, but will also give on-line

access to the media, researchers and educational institutions, and eliminate bulky conventional storage means.

19. The Promotion and Public Services Division, in accordance with paragraph 2 (a) and (c) of resolution 48/44 B, develops and implements promotional and outreach programmes directed at targeted groups through the media, the system of United Nations information centres, and non-governmental organizations, and directly to the general public through the development of general, thematically-integrated information materials and the provision of other information services, the arrangement of speaking engagements for United Nations officials and the conduct of guided tours.

20. Exhibits represent a key element in the Department's public outreach strategy. The annual programme of temporary exhibits for the Public Lobby at Headquarters, sponsored by United Nations bodies under the Exhibits Committee, continued to highlight the Organization's many mandated activities.

21. Although security concerns have temporarily subjected the guided tour of United Nations Headquarters to certain restrictions, omitting the Security Council and Trusteeship Council Chambers and reducing group size, efforts are under way to incorporate these two very important Chambers and to increase the group size so that the tour may revert to a more financially viable operation.

22. As part of the efforts to build bridges with the host community, special tours have been given to underprivileged children and to visiting dignitaries. During the reporting period, the Division responded to more than 1,200 groups requesting United Nations speakers, making it possible to reach approximately 150,000 people at and away from Headquarters. A modular kit has been developed for use in classrooms, and a series of question-and-answer papers on peace-keeping operations and the Charter of the United Nations is being produced.

23. Some 1,400 NGOs accredited to the Department represent a vital support and, in essence, act as "partners" in carrying out United Nations public information programmes. The Department's weekly briefings for the NGO community at Headquarters reach an average of 200 NGO representatives per week. In addition, the Division maintains the NGO Resource Centre, where NGO representatives can obtain updated, system-wide United Nations materials and make use of a complete United Nations film library. The 47th Annual Conference of the Department of Public Information for Non-Governmental Organizations, held at Headquarters from 20 to 22 September 1994 under the theme "We the Peoples: Building Peace", brought together over 1,000 NGO representatives with the Secretary-General and senior officials. The Department sponsors information events in collaboration with other offices or programmes of the United Nations and with NGOs to publicize specific issues on the United Nations agenda and seeks the assistance of NGOs in sponsoring the translation and printing of United Nations information materials in non-official languages. To facilitate United Nations and NGO interaction, the Department publishes an annual DPI/NGO Directory of all NGOs associated with DPI.

24. In compliance with its mandate to continue its briefings, assistance and orientation programmes for broadcasters from developing countries, set out in

paragraph 2 (d) of resolution 48/44 B, the 1994 Training Programme was conducted with journalists coming from 15 countries. The participants, who were chosen in consultation with United Nations field offices on a rotating basis, came from: Bangladesh, Belarus, Belize, Chile, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Guatemala, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Oman, Seychelles, Swaziland, Thailand and Vanuatu. Four other journalists, sponsored by the Friedrich Ebert Foundation/Germany, also took part in the programme. Participants received in-service training, undertook professional assignments, and attended briefings by United Nations officials and representatives of media organizations.

25. The Library and Publications Division prepares mandated publications, manages the United Nations publications programme, and provides library, cartographic and design services. The activities of the Publications Service and the Publications Board during the reporting period are outlined in section VI below.

26. Integrated within the Department of Public Information since April 1993, the Dag Hammarskjöld Library maintains an archival collection of United Nations documents and publications and in-house production and processing of data, for use by delegations, missions, United Nations staff and researchers, while enabling all libraries of the United Nations system to function as a user-oriented network. One of the Library's main responsibilities is to acquire information resources needed by the Organization and its Member States and to make them readily available. Technological innovations have transformed this process, whereby the information need not reside in the Library, but could be transferred to the Library on demand in electronic formats. To meet these new challenges, the Library has been pursuing the establishment of an interdepartmental and jointly-funded information resource network capable of providing information to its users in the most cost-effective manner.

27. Responsible for primary bibliographic control of documents and publications issued by the United Nations world wide, the Library maintains a variety of bibliographic, factual, thesaurus and full-text databases, under the United Nations Bibliographic Information System, which is currently accessed on-line by 84 Governments and 81 Permanent Missions. Several recurrent index series are issued from these databases in hard copy, and the soon-to-be issued UNBIS Plus on CD-ROM will provide easy, portable access to the databases with user-friendly retrieval software and extensive hypertext links to all databases.

28. Through its system of 335 depository libraries in 137 Member States, the Dag Hammarskjöld Library disseminates information about the Organization and its activities. The Library has prepared a training programme for librarians in United Nations-designated depository libraries, especially in developing countries, in order to enhance the use of United Nations materials. Through such training, the depository librarians are becoming focal points in disseminating information about the United Nations.

29. The Information Centres Service administers and manages the system of United Nations information centres and services, under the direct supervision of the head of the Department. Details of the Service's activities during the reporting period are set out in section VII below.

30. The Office of the Assistant Secretary-General provides overall information policy and programme direction, as well as executive and programme evaluation, Committee on Information and Joint United Nations Information Committee (JUNIC) secretariat services as well as Publications Board secretariat services.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION OF SPECIFIC INFORMATION PROGRAMMES MANDATED UNDER PARAGRAPH 2 (a) OF RESOLUTION 48/44 B

31. Through the application of a more thematically-integrated approach, the Department has sharpened its focus and the direction of its activities mandated under paragraph 2 (a) of General Assembly resolution 48/44 B. For ease of reference, these activities are described within the context of thematically-integrated areas of public information activities.

(a) Sustainable economic and social development in the overall context of "An Agenda for Development", under the provisions of paragraph 2 (a) (vii), (viii), (ix), (x), (xi), (xiv), (xv) and (xvi)

32. Economic and social issues continue to receive extensive coverage by the Department. Various activities conducted in connection with "An Agenda for Development" have provided opportunities to promote increased awareness and understanding of development issues and the role of the United Nations. The Secretary-General's report entitled "An Agenda for Development" and the World Hearings on Development, convened by the President of the General Assembly from 6 to 10 June 1994 at United Nations Headquarters with 30 leading international experts and eminent personalities, received wide coverage in the Department's information materials. Also, the high-level segment of the Economic and Social Council and the addresses by the Secretary-General as well as the President of the General Assembly on "An Agenda for Development" at that important meeting, held at the end of June 1994, were highlighted in radio, video and print releases, thus generating coverage by the media world wide.

33. Within the context of the Department's public information strategy for the 1995 World Summit for Social Development, attention is being focused on such economic and social concerns as poverty, unemployment and social disintegration. The Department has begun publication of a bimonthly newsletter, Development Update. The 1994 United Nations International Symposium on Trade Efficiency, the mid-term review of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, the launching of the World Economic and Social Survey and the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty are additional vehicles being utilized by the Department to promote an informed understanding of the multidimensional economic and social issues on the Organization's agenda. The International Year of the Family has been the focus of a public information programme undertaken to raise awareness of family-related issues.

34. Environment and development issues continued to receive considerable attention, as the Department implemented a public information programme for the 1994 Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, providing media liaison as well as press, radio and television coverage. The United Nations Information Centre (UNIC) at Port of Spain assisted both DPI at Headquarters and the secretariat of the Conference with the preparations for

and activities during the Conference. Departmental activities continue to draw attention to the follow-up to both this Conference and the earlier United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, as the link between the triad of United Nations conferences dealing with population, social development and women's issues has offered the Department additional opportunities for generating public support in this field.

35. Information activities to promote understanding and awareness of the role and status of women and the work of the United Nations for women remain a departmental priority. During the past year, many of the Department's activities in this area have related to preparations for the Fourth World Conference on Women, to be held in 1995. Such issues as inequality in access to education, health and related services and in the sharing of power and decision-making at all levels, violence against women, the effects of armed conflicts on women, and the insufficient use of the media to promote the positive contributions of women to society are also being promoted within the information campaigns of other major international conferences. International Women's Day, 8 March, is utilized by the Department and its centres and services as an annual event to foster understanding of women's rights in the context of economic and social development at the national and local levels. Opportunities to keep the international community aware of these issues are also seized by interweaving them into the promotional campaigns undertaken for such international days as Literacy Day and World AIDS Day.

36. Through the conduct of a multi-media information programme, the Department continued to draw attention to international efforts against drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking. These activities have included: publicizing last year's special meeting of the General Assembly on drug control; launching the annual Report of the International Narcotics Control Board; and observing on 26 June the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking.

37. In view of the continuing priority the United Nations attaches to African recovery and development, the Department strengthened its Africa Recovery Section through internally redeployed resources. The Department's work is guided by the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s, in compliance with the request of the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session to "ensure appropriate and adequate support for ... the continuation of the effective public information activities and mobilization of efforts to raise international awareness of the economic crisis in Africa" (resolution 46/151, annex, sect. II.C, para. 47).

38. The Department's strategy to raise such awareness emphasizes, on the one hand, the uniqueness and severity of the crisis affecting the world's most impoverished continent and, at the same time, highlights the successes and efforts of numerous African countries to revive development. The central element in the Department's information strategy is the quarterly periodical Africa Recovery, accompanied by other publications focusing on issues of special concern to the continent and emphasizing the link between peace, development and humanitarian actions of the United Nations in Africa.

39. The Africa Recovery publications continue to have a remarkable impact on their intended audiences, most noticeable on the media. Such impact was most

visible in recent editorials and pieces in international print media, such as The New York Times, the International Herald Tribune, African Business, Le Soir and The Independent, supporting the Secretary-General's appeal for more concerted action on Africa and stressing the role of the United Nations and the international community in averting famine in southern Africa.

(b) Peacemaking, peace-keeping and peace-building in the pursuit of the Organization's new responsibilities, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 (a) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (xii), (xiii) and (xviii)

40. The Organization's activities in the area of peacemaking, peace-keeping and peace-building remain the focus of a great deal of the Department's activities. By providing the public with a timely and accurate account of United Nations activities in this field, the Department aims to promote realistic expectations and generate support for this crucial area of endeavour. Major publications on peace-keeping activities, issued or currently under preparation include: a booklet, a question-and-answer leaflet, periodic updates offering concise information on each of the ongoing missions as well as statistical information. Feature articles and reference papers are issued as warranted by new developments in peace-keeping and other political missions. The Department, in close cooperation with other substantive departments and offices as well as United Nations agencies, is preparing comprehensive documentation in book format on United Nations efforts to resolve conflict and promote peace in Angola, Cambodia, El Salvador, Haiti, Liberia, Mozambique, Rwanda and Somalia. These books are intended to serve as tools for academicians, researchers, policy makers, journalists and others interested in gaining deeper understanding of the new role the United Nations is playing in resolving conflicts or complex emergencies which have required an international response. Each volume will contain all of the key documents pertaining to a particular United Nations operation. Complementing these documents is an analytical introduction drawing conclusions about the operation and lessons for future United Nations involvements.

41. To continue promotion of awareness of disarmament issues the Department, in cooperation with the Office for Disarmament Affairs, provided information materials on disarmament and related issues for distribution through United Nations information centres and services throughout the world, NGOs and the media.

42. In compliance with paragraph 2, subparagraph (a) (xviii), of resolution 48/44 B and previous resolutions, the Department's various activities undertaken in this regard included encounters for journalists, fact-finding missions for journalists to the Middle East, the publication of books, pamphlets and other information materials and the production of audiovisual materials. These activities are also in accordance with the expressed view of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and in its report to the General Assembly, 2/ in which the Committee emphasized the importance of the Special Information Programme on the Question of Palestine and recommended that the Programme follow and reflect realities related to the new experiences of the Palestinian people.

43. As decolonization remains one of the concerns of the General Assembly and taking into account the objective of the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism by the Year 2000, the Department continued to emphasize in its activities that, despite major achievements in the process of decolonization, 18 Non-Self-Governing Territories have not yet exercised their right to self-determination.

(c) Human rights and humanitarian relief activities, highlighting the emerging role of the Organization, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 (a) (v), (vi) and (xvii)

44. On 23 June 1994, the General Assembly readmitted South Africa to membership and, in its resolution 48/258 A, decided to terminate the mandate of the Special Committee against Apartheid and to remove from the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Elimination of apartheid and establishment of a united democratic and non-racial South Africa". In addition, on 27 June 1994, the Security Council adopted the final report of the United Nations Observer Mission in South Africa (UNOMSA) and removed from the list of matters of which the Council is seized the item entitled "The question of South Africa".

45. With the dismantling of apartheid in South Africa, the Department has begun a review of its programmes and resources to determine how to reorient its activities to highlight emerging opportunities for peace and development in the region of southern Africa, and has geared its efforts towards supporting "the establishment of a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa".

46. In winding up its anti-apartheid activities, the Department has discontinued the production and dissemination of all radio programmes on "international efforts towards the eradication of apartheid". While awaiting a decision by the General Assembly on the disposition of resources appropriated for such information activities, the Anti-Apartheid Radio Programme Section is assisting, on a temporary basis, with the production of radio programmes for the Africa Radio Unit in "support of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s" and in response to the call upon the Secretary-General "to enhance the efficiency of regional radio units in the Department of Public Information", as requested in paragraph 18 of resolution 48/44 B. The Department's activities in this regard also included the organization of a seminar in Cape Town to assess the image of the United Nations in South Africa, held from 8 to 10 February 1994; and the publication of pamphlets to publicize the electoral process, as well as the preparation of a book to review the history of the United Nations campaign against apartheid since 1946 until the democratic elections of April 1994.

47. Building on world-wide interest among the media, NGOs, academic institutions and others in the Organization's work for human rights which was generated by the 1993 World Conference on Human Rights, the Department's outreach activities during the past year have emphasized the results of the Conference, including the role and work of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. The launching of three international decades relating to human rights issues - the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People, the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and the proposed

Decade for human rights education - offered further opportunities to generate awareness and understanding of human rights issues. Human Rights Day, 10 December, is an annual occasion for the Department and its world-wide network of information centres and services to undertake activities at the national and local levels to promote an understanding and support for the Organization's work in the field. Specific human rights issues - such as the right to development, women's rights, children's rights, and economic and social rights - continue to be highlighted as part of the information campaigns of the upcoming major conferences as well as international observances, such as the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty.

V. PROMOTION OF MAJOR CONFERENCES

48. In accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 22 and 23 of resolution 48/44 B, the Department has developed information strategies that emphasize the linkages between the major United Nations conferences occurring during the biennium, so as to maximize the impact of the discrete campaigns designed for each conference. The International Conference on Population and Development, the World Summit for Social Development and the Fourth World Conference on Women are part of a continuum of United Nations activities which include the observance of the fiftieth anniversary of the Organization.

49. The coordinated public information programme for each conference shares the common goal of heightening public awareness, broadening substantive knowledge of the issues and generating greater public support for action plans resulting from the meetings. All public information activities designed for these major conferences are defined by their role in setting the international agenda and recommended action on issues of major concern to the international community into the twenty-first century.

50. Multimedia campaigns for each of the conferences are planned and implemented in coordination with the substantive secretariat and JUNIC partners. A key element in the promotion of the three major conferences is the travelling exhibit with the title "A New Agenda for Human Development", which was mounted for display at Headquarters Public Lobby and will be shown at the respective conference sites. The photographic material was provided by the Association of Professional Women Photographers at no charge to the Organization. In a joint Department of Public Information, United Nations Development Programme and Population Division project, expected to serve as an example for the future, the materials issued in connection with the International Conference on Population and Development will be captured and disseminated in electronic format on Internet. This project will not only make materials immediately available on-line to users, it will also facilitate the issuance by the United Nations of an authoritative CD-ROM product immediately following the Conference. The Department has also designed a comprehensive programme for detailed coverage of the Conference as part of a "coordinated public information programme" and will be similarly involved in the World Summit for Social Development and the Fourth World Conference on Women. In addition to issuing conference-related publications, the Department will produce special documentary series and promotional programmes in official and non-official languages, both in print and in audiovisual format.

51. United Nations information centres and services play an essential role in promoting public awareness with regard to United Nations conferences, broadening the substantive knowledge of the issues before these conferences and in generating public support for their results. The direct relations developed by information centres and services with national media, parliamentarians, government agencies, local and regional NGOs, and educational institutions in their host countries are of great importance in these endeavours. Through the production and distribution of newsletters and press releases, organization of press conferences for United Nations officials and experts, and provision of United Nations documentation, print and audiovisual materials produced by the Department, United Nations offices in the field constitute an invaluable resource in the preparation and in the follow-up of major conferences.

52. UNIC Port of Spain was instrumental in sensitizing the media in the Caribbean on the preparations for the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States. The Director served as UNIC Liaison Officer during the Conference, maintaining the network of information centres and services abreast of its proceedings. UNIC Cairo has provided support to the DPI team involved with the International Conference on Population and Development and, as a member of the inter-agency task force in the host city, has assisted with the preparation of materials in Arabic. UNIC Copenhagen is producing information in the five Nordic languages for distribution in Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden on the World Summit for Social Development. It is assisting both the conference secretariat and DPI teams with media and NGO liaison as well as with logistics in preparation for the Summit. For the Fourth World Conference on Women, UNIC Jakarta and UNIC Buenos Aires have already provided press liaison and coverage for the regional preparatory meetings and for the Secretary-General of the Conference in her travels.

VI. PUBLISHING ACTIVITIES

53. In compliance with paragraph 4 of resolution 48/44 B, the Department has continued to ensure the timely production and dissemination of its major publications, the UN Chronicle, the Yearbook of the United Nations and Development Business. In addition to providing comprehensive coverage of major political, economic and social issues on the United Nations agenda including all Security Council action, the UN Chronicle covered all major United Nations conferences and other special events and priority issues. An initial assessment of the UN Chronicle has been completed. The potential of the publication, its content and its frequency are currently under review.

54. Published annually, the Yearbook of the United Nations is the most comprehensive and authoritative reference work on the activities of the United Nations and its common system. After a time-lag of more than five years, the publication of the current editions of the Yearbook has now been maintained on a timely annual schedule, and since 1992 a programme has been under way to eliminate the remaining backlog volumes (1989 and 1990) by 1997. In addition to continuing with the publication of the regular volumes of the Yearbook, and as a contribution to the fiftieth anniversary observance of the United Nations, the Department, in cooperation with the external publisher, plans to issue a special fiftieth anniversary volume by mid-summer of 1995.

55. The matter of reviving the publication of Development Forum remains under consideration by the Secretary-General as recommended in paragraph 5 of resolution 48/44 B, and has been the subject of consultations in JUNIC. Development Business continues to be published twice a month. In newspaper format, Development Business offers technical information to organizations and companies interested in monitoring and participating in international bidding on economic development projects financed by the United Nations system, the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank. Development Business also offers an on-line computer service, Scan-a-Bid, for subscribers seeking faster access to project and bidding information.

56. As part of the efforts to fulfil the mandate entrusted to the Department under paragraph 6 of resolution 48/44 B, the Department manages the official publications programme of the Organization as approved by the Publications Board. The reorganization of the Publications Service to incorporate all of the Department's editorial services has achieved greater coordination in the production of public information materials and publications prepared by substantive departments throughout the Secretariat, thus avoiding duplication whenever feasible. The Service also provides graphic design services for public information materials and publications as well as cartographic technical services for the preparation and dissemination of maps for documents, periodicals, books and other information materials, particularly those relating to peace-keeping operations.

57. Reconstituted to reflect the reorganization of the Secretariat, the Publications Board has taken action on a number of pressing publications policy matters. The enormous dissemination potential of electronic networks, such as the Internet, has again highlighted the urgent need to rethink traditional dissemination strategies, as access to networks can be nearly universal and the facility to download and reproduce hard copy of such materials most cost-effective. With this in mind, the Publications Board has recently refined copyright and dissemination policies to reflect the mandate to disseminate public information as widely as possible, while seeking to ensure the Organization's ability to maximize the sale of its publications and thereby recover the cost of producing its publications to the extent possible. The Board has also focused its attention on reviewing the impact of the revised policy for pricing sales publications put into effect in 1992 and establishing policy and technical guidelines for the publication of materials in such electronic formats as CD-ROM.

VII. UNITED NATIONS INFORMATION CENTRES

58. The streamlined reporting procedures of the Information Centres Service enable the Department to respond more quickly to requests from the network of United Nations information centres, services and offices.

59. Since the May 1994 review by the Committee on Information of the reports relating to United Nations information centres and services produced in response to requests contained in paragraphs 8, 11 and 13 of resolution 48/44 B (see A/AC.198/1994/5-A/AC.198/1994/7), several key staff moves have been made in the field. New Directors were appointed in Copenhagen, Mexico City and Ouagadougou,

and Information Officers have taken up their duties in Asmara, Sana'a and Tehran. A rotation of Directors involving other centres has been completed. The process of converting local posts to the category of National Information Officer continues.

60. The premises of two information centres have recently relocated, achieving economies of scale and reflecting a unified United Nations image. UNIC London has been able to terminate an unfavourable lease and move to more cost-effective premises. In September 1994, UNIC Washington will move to premises that will be shared with almost all entities of the United Nations system located in that city. The United Nations information activities in Nairobi, including UNIC, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) have been combined successfully and effectively.

61. To date, 16 UNICs have been integrated with the offices of UNDP. Further integration will be determined on a case-by-case basis and in close consultation with the Governments concerned. The Department will ensure that integrated centres continue to fulfil their information mandates.

62. During the sixteenth session of the Committee on Information, the representatives of eight countries expressed interest in the establishment of an information centre or component in their countries. While the Secretary-General may explore with the Governments of the countries concerned flexible formats to ensure the provision of United Nations information activities, the allocation of the necessary resources is subject to decision by the General Assembly.

63. Taking into account the provisions of paragraph 10 of resolution 48/44 B, the United Nations offices in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan, as well as the United Nations offices in Eritrea and the Russian Federation, have developed ways to reach out to the public they serve. Most produce press releases on United Nations observances and events as well as newsletters or bulletins containing information about the work of the United Nations system in the host country and information on United Nations activities received from Headquarters. These offices have made arrangements for local newspapers to reproduce United Nations information material on a regular basis.

64. After successful efforts to promote the Secretary-General's report entitled "An Agenda for Peace", UNICs have generated public interest in "An Agenda for Development", often by translating it into local languages. All United Nations information centres and services are actively involved in preparations for the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations. They are instrumental in establishing national committees, they provide extensive support to the secretariat of the United Nations Fiftieth Anniversary, and they are engaged in special educational projects such as a global teach-in project inviting all schools to focus on the United Nations during the week of 24 October 1995.

65. Keeping abreast of the developments in global telecommunication technology, the Department, through the Dissemination Unit of the Information Centres Service, has made United Nations public information materials and documentation available on the Internet and other public electronic networks. United Nations documents, the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council, as well as

DPI publications such as UN in Brief, Basic Facts about the United Nations, DPI Programme Update, Development Update, daily press releases and backgrounders, can be accessed electronically in more than 60 countries. The Unit continues to disseminate United Nations materials in print and electronic form to the information centres and services, UNDP offices, peace-keeping missions, NGOs and to the public.

VIII. INTER-AGENCY COOPERATION

66. The Department of Public Information and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), in response to paragraph 2 (e) of resolution 48/44 B, continued its activities for the promotion of independent and pluralistic media. In cooperation with UNDP, they convened in Santiago de Chile, from 2 through 6 May 1994, a seminar to support independent and pluralistic media in the Latin American and Caribbean region. In the tradition of earlier seminars for the Africa region, held at Windhoek, Namibia, in 1991 and for the Asia region, held at Alma Ata, Kazakhstan, in 1992, the Santiago seminar adopted a declaration and plan of action.

67. During the reporting period, the Department has greatly strengthened its collaboration with other agencies of the United Nations system. The Department coordinated the work of an inter-divisional task group on special conferences, dealing with all aspects of media coverage of conferences held away from Headquarters. In cooperation with other organizations of the system, the Department also handled all media liaison and promotion for the launching of major reports, including the World Economic and Social Survey and The World's Women. It is also cooperating in the production of three co-sponsored publications: an updated edition of The World's Women (with the United Nations Statistical Division and several United Nations agencies), UN Peace-keeping (with the Military History Quarterly) and Women in Politics (with the Feminist Press at the City University of New York). The Department also coordinates all special events and observances at Headquarters, in cooperation with United Nations agencies, programmes, substantive departments and external sponsoring organizations. The United Nations Information Fair, held at Headquarters from 19 to 29 October 1993, included 30 participants from the United Nations system, affording them the opportunity to meet with thousands of visitors, particularly students and educators.

68. At its July 1994 meeting, held at Montreal, Canada, JUNIC strengthened the cooperation between the members of the United Nations family of organizations and emphasized the common threads in areas of mutual concern. In his address to the meeting, the Assistant Secretary-General for Public Information underscored the benefits of strong, practical and positive inter-agency cooperation, while taking into account the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly. Joint projects undertaken through the JUNIC machinery on major issues serve as a vivid example of the capabilities of the United Nations system to speak with "one voice", thus meeting the most essential requirement for an effective United Nations public information programme in the 1990s.

Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 21 (A/49/21).

2/ Ibid., Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 35 (A/48/35).

ANNEX

DPI PRODUCTIONS, DISSEMINATION AND OTHER MAJOR ACTIVITIES IN ACCORDANCE WITH GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 48/44B OF 10 DECEMBER 1993 (JANUARY - AUGUST 1994)

	INSTITUTIONAL PUBLICATIONS *(in addition to periodical publications released by DPI)*	**DPI No.**
1	Annual Report 1993 of the Secretary-General on the Work of the Organization, released in Chinese (July), Russian (August), [English, French, German and Spanish in 1993]	1420
2	Press Kit on the Secretary-General, released in English (August), containing: (1) Biography of the Secretary-General (2) Travel schedule of the Secretary-General (3) An Agenda for Peace	 1557 1558 1247
3	UN Charter, *reprint*, released in Arabic, English, French and Russian (May)	511
4	Basic Facts about the United Nations, released in French (April), [English in 1993]	1224
5	UN in Brief, released in English (January)	1223/Rev.1
6	50th Anniversary - Fact Sheet, released in English (March)	
7	50th Anniversary - Poster, *reprint*, released in English (April)	1315
8	50th Anniversary - Brochure, released in English and French (June)	1318

	PUBLICATIONS ON THEMATIC ISSUES	**DPI No.**
	A. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	
1	Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States - Brochure, released in English (January), French and Spanish (February)	1421
2	Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States - Poster, released in English (March)	1422
3	Press Kit on Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, containing: (1) Small Islands and Tourism: Finding a Balance, released in English, French and Spanish (March) (2) Paradise in Peril: UN Conference on Small Islands to Seek Strategy for Sustainable Development, released in English, French and Spanish (March) (3) Schedule of Events, released in English (March) (4) Small Islands and Fishing, released in English (March) (5) Small Islands and Trade: Economic Choices, Environmental Impacts, released in English (March) (6) A Plan for Small Islands: Highlights from the Programme of Action, released in English (March) (7) Small Island Developing States and Territories: Basic Indicators, released in English (March)	1423 1456 1457 1458 1459 1460 1461 1466
4	The UN and Drug Abuse Control - Booklet, *2nd reprint*, released in English, French and Spanish (February)	1015/Rev.1
5	Development Update, No. 1 released in English (January)	1452/Rev.1
6	Development Update, No. 2 released in English (April)	1452/Rev.2
7	Development Update, No. 3 released in English (June)	1452/Rev.3

8	Development Update, No. 4 released in English (August)	1452/Rev 4
9	Fourth World Conference on Women - March 1994 Fact Sheet No. 3, released in English (March), Arabic, French, Russian and Spanish (April), Chinese (May)	1387/Rev 2
10	Fourth World Conference on Women - Booklet, released in English (June)	1529
11	Fourth World Conference on Women - Conference to Set Women's Agenda into Next Century - Brochure, released in Spanish (January), Arabic, Chinese and Russian (May)	1424
12	World Hearings on Development Press Kit, containing: (1) Agenda for Development, released in English (May), French (June) (2) World Hearings on Development, released in English (May), French (June)	 1496 1498
13	Backgrounder on 1994 Session of Commission on Sustainable Development, released in English (May)	1480
14	Roundup on 1994 Session of Commission on Sustainable Development, released in English (May), French and Spanish (August)	1534
15	Backgrounder on Negotiations for Convention on Desertification, released in English, French and Spanish (June)	1393
16	Roundup on Negotiations for Convention on Desertification, released in English (June), French and Spanish (August)	1541
17	Update on Conventions on Climate Change and Biodiversity, released in English (August)	1546
18	Media Alert on August session of UN Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks , released in English (August)	1547
19	Press Summary of Agenda 21, *reprint*, released in English (August)	1298
20	Press Summary of Rio Declaration, *reprint*, released in English (August)	1299
21	Convention on Biodiversity, *reprint*, released in English (August)	1307
22	Convention on Climate Change, *reprint*, released in English (August)	1300
23	The Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disability, released in English, French (April), Arabic, Spanish (May), Chinese and Russian (June)	1454
24	Explanatory Brochure on The Standard Rules, in English (May)	1476
25	World Summit for Social Development Press Kit, containing: (1) Logo for Social Summit, released in English, French and Spanish (June) (2) UN Unveils Draft Strategy, released in English and Spanish (June), French (July) (3) Why a Social Summit, released in English, French and Spanish (July) (4) The Job Crisis, released in English, French and Spanish (July) (5) Towards a Society for All, released in English, French and Spanish (August) (6) Attacking Poverty, released in English, French and Spanish (August) (7) World Summit for Social Development brochure, released in English, French and Spanish (August) (8) Draft Declaration and Draft Programme of Action, released in English, French and Spanish (July) (9) World Employment, released in English, French and Spanish (July) (10) Global Poverty, released in English, French and Spanish (July) (11) Social Integration, released in English, French and Spanish (August) (12) Population and Social Development, released in Arabic, English, French and Spanish (August)	 1488 1489 1495 1482 1485 1486 1487 1499 1536 1538 1545 1553 1554
26	World Summit for Social Development - Fact Sheet, released in English, French, Russian and Spanish (May)	1455
27	World Summit for Social Development: Challenges for NGOs Newsletter No. 1, released in English (February)	1448

28	World Summit for Social Development: Challenges for NGOs Newsletter No. 2, released in English (May), French and Spanish (June)	1474
29	A New Age for Old Age - Fact Sheet, released in English (August)	1515
30	UNDP: Jobless Growth: A Dilemma - Fact Sheet, released in English (August)	1491
31	UNICEF: Children are Our Future - Fact Sheet, released in English (August)	1492
32	The Family: Building the Smallest Democracy at the Heart of Society - Fact Sheet, released in English (August)	1512
B. HUMAN RIGHTS PROGRAMMES		
1	Press Kit on International Year of the Family 1994, *reprint*, released in English, French and Spanish (April), containing: (1) Families who Flee, *reprint* (2) The Changing Family Structure, *reprint* (3) The International Year of the Family (IYF) 1994, *reprint* (4) Population Trends and the Family, *reprint* (5) Human Rights and the Family, *reprint* (6) Families at Risk, *reprint* (7) The Family's Role in Socializing Youth, *reprint* (8) The International Year of the Family and the United Nations System, *reprint* (9) The International Day of Families	1432 1356 1357 1363 1377 1407 1417 1418 1419 1471
C. NEW AGENDA FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF AFRICA *(in addition to the recurrent publication - Africa Recovery)*		
1	African Debt Crisis: A Continuing Impediment to Development, *reprint*, released in English (January)	
2	Africa Recovery Briefing Note on Angola - UN Battles to Bring Relief to War-torn Angola, *reprint*, released in English (January), Portuguese (May)	
3	Africa Recovery - Uganda: Development Burdened by Debt, *special off-print*, released in English (June)	
D. PEACE AND SECURITY PROGRAMMES		
1	Teaching about Peace-keeping and Peacemaking - Booklet, released in English, French and Spanish (February)	1376
2	United Nations Peace-keeping Operations - Background Note March 1994, released in English (March)	PS/DPI/ 15/Rev.6
3	United Nations Peace-keeping Operations - Background Note July 1994, released in English (July)	PS/DPI/ 15/Rev.7
4	The United Nations and the Situation in Somalia - Reference Paper, released in English (March)	1321/Rev.2
5	The United Nations and the Situation in Somalia - Reference Paper, released in English (July)	1321/Rev.3
6	Resolutions of the United Nations Security Council and Statements by its President concerning the Situation between Iraq and Kuwait, released in English (April)	1104/Rev.4
7	Peace-keeping: Answers at Your Fingertips - Poster, released in English (February), French and Spanish (April)	1409
8	Peace-keeping Information Notes, released in English (July)	1306/Rev.3
9	The United Nations and the Situation in the Former Yugoslavia - Reference Paper, released in English (June)	1312/Rev.2
10	UN Focus: United Nations Aouzou Strip Observer Group (UNASOG) - Brochure, released in English (July)	1532

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E. ANTI-APARTHEID, DECOLONIZATION AND PALESTINE PROGRAMMES		
1	Complete Decolonization by the Year 2000: Freedom to Choose - Poster, released in English, French and Spanish (February)	1413
2	South Africa's Democratic Elections: The UN's Observer Role - Fact Sheet, released in English and French (April)	1472
3	UN Focus: South Africa's First Democratic Elections - Recent Developments on the Issue of Apartheid in South Africa (III) - Backgrounder, released in English and French (April)	1469
4	Promoting a Culture for Peace in the Middle East: An Israeli-Palestinian Dialogue - Book, released in English (May)	1465
5	Jerusalem: Vision of Reconciliation - Book, released in English (January), French (March), Arabic (August)	1430

BRIEFINGS FOR NGO REPRESENTATIVES *(Themes of the briefing in chronological order)*			
1	Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States	12	UN Conference on Population and Development
2	The Results of the 48th Session of the General Assembly	13	The Role of the United Nations in the Election in South Africa
3	The United Nations and the Middle East Peace Process	14	UNDP: Human Development Report 1994
4	The Settlement of Disputes and the International Court of Justice	15	Implications of the World Conference on the World's Children
5	UNICEF Report: "Progress of Nations" (Children's Rights)	16	UN World Conference on Nature Disaster Reduction
6	UNHCR: Challenges of Displacement	17	Disarmament and the Role of the Security Council
7	Fourth World Conference on Women	18	UNICEF: Day of the Africa Child 1994
8	Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States	19	The International Year of the Family
9	World Summit for Social Development	20	World Environment Day 1994
10	Advance of Women in Society and their Role in the Media	21	The Thirtieth Anniversary of the Group of 77 of the United Nations
11	UN Non-Proliferation Treaty Extension Conference		

VIDEO PRODUCTIONS	
1	Palestine - 1890s to 1990s (co-production with Point de Jour, France), in English (January)
2	Portraits of Age, in English (February)
3	Enough is Enough, on disarmament, in English (February)
4	The Broken Flight (co-production with ILO) on environment, in English (March), in French and Spanish (April)
5	Honey I am Home (co-production with TVE, United Kingdom) on International Year of the Family, in Arabic, English, French and Spanish (April/May)

SPECIAL RADIO FEATURE PROGRAMMES/SEGMENTS		No.
1	"Blue Helmets" (in the six official languages)	9

2	Special Report on Somalia (in the six official languages)	21
3	Special Report on the Former Yugoslavia (in the six official languages)	21
4	Water our Precious Resource (in the six official languages and in languages such as Bengali, Hindi, Indonesian, Kiswahili, Portuguese, Turkish and Urdu)	8
5	Population (in the six official languages and in languages such as Bengali, Hindi, Indonesian, Kiswahili, Portuguese, Turkish and Urdu)	6
6	Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (in six official languages and in languages such as Bengali, Hindi, Indonesian, Kiswahili, Portuguese, Turkish and Urdu)	5
7	"One South Africa" and "Southern Africa Review" (in English, Sesotho, Setswana, Xhosa and Zulu)*	375

OTHER MAJOR ACTIVITIES		Quantity
1	Radio news magazines produced and distributed (in the six official languages and in Bengali and Kiswahili)	816
2	Radio magazines and features/documentaries produced and distributed (in the six official languages and in languages such as Bengali, Dutch, French-Creole, Hindi, Indonesian, Kiswahili, Portuguese, Turkish and Urdu)	701
3	TV coverage of meetings and events produced and distributed	681
4	Edited TV news packages produced and distributed	161
5	Press releases produced and distributed (in English and French)	1,879
6	"World in Review" radio programmes produced and distributed (in English)	46
7	TV programmes "World Chronicle" produced and distributed (in English)	19
8	TV magazines "UN in Action" produced and distributed (in Arabic, English, French, Russian and Spanish)	35
9	Photos of meetings and events produced and distributed	1,128
10	Requests met for material from the audio-visual library	4,115
11	Requests met for photos from the photo library	6,868
12	Services and broadcasting facilities provided for accredited media	522
13	Participants in the Guided Tours at Headquarters up to 15 August 1994 [during the same period in 1993 – 307,473]	239,779
14	Permanent media accreditation processed at Headquarters	2,439
15	Temporary media accreditation processed at Headquarters	2,369
16	Titles of publications/documents transmitted electronically (DPI and other publications, official and other parliamentary documents)	3,244
17	Titles of publications/documents transmitted by pouch (DPI and other publications, official and other parliamentary documents)	724
18	News items transmitted exclusively for news agencies in and of developing countries	204
19	Radio telephone feeds transmitted (in English, French, Spanish, and in Portuguese)	169

* Terminated in June 1994.

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Item 103 of the provisional agenda*

HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

Letter dated 15 September 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Estonia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to bring to your attention the text of a statement issued by the Foreign Ministry of Estonia regarding the rights of aliens in Estonia.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the statement circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 103 of the provisional agenda.

(Signed) Trivimi VELLISTE
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/49/150.

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ANNEX

Statement by the Foreign Ministry of Estonia on the rights of aliens in Estonia

In his letter of 20 July 1994 (A/49/265) Mr. Yuliy Vorontsov, Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations, accuses both Estonia and Latvia of human rights violations, based primarily on their citizenship policies. Regrettably, owing to an apparent lack of information on the part of the author, the letter included inaccurate and distorted information, often leading to tendentious conclusions. The following provides an overview of the issues surrounding citizenship, aliens and national minorities in Estonia, in order to shed light on the allegations made by the representative of the Russian Federation.

I. ISSUES REGARDING CITIZENSHIP

Estonia's de facto independence was suspended by the Soviet occupation on 17 June 1940, and by the subsequent annexation of Estonia on 6 August 1940. De facto independence was restored on 20 August 1991, based on the principle of legal continuity.

The Estonian Law on Citizenship was passed in 1938 and re-entered into force on 26 February 1992. As is the case in the majority of European States, Estonia's Law on Citizenship is based on the principle of jus sanguinis. Consequently, once independence was restored, all persons who were citizens of the Republic of Estonia prior to 17 June 1940 and their descendants were automatically regarded as Estonian citizens by birth. Persons who settled in Estonia during the Soviet occupation period and their descendants can apply for citizenship pursuant to the Estonian Law on Citizenship.

Contrary to the allegations of the Russian Federation, reinstatement of the Estonian Law on Citizenship did not deprive anyone of citizenship. Instead, it provided a legal basis for those who had settled in Estonia during the occupation to apply for and obtain Estonian citizenship. The aim of the Law on Citizenship, as of all laws, is to eliminate a state of lawlessness and to establish a democratic legal system in which the rights of the individual are established, exercised and protected.

The Estonian Law on Citizenship has been deemed liberal by numerous expert missions from different countries and international organizations. The Law requires the applicant to have resided in Estonia for two years prior to submitting an application and for one year thereafter, for processing of applications. Applicants must display some knowledge of the Estonian language, for which specific requirements have been clearly established by a Government Order and have been acknowledged to be within the reach of potential applicants by a United Nations fact-finding mission (see A/48/511). Based on careful comparison with the citizenship laws of other countries, the mission found that the Estonian Law on Citizenship does not contradict any internationally recognized norms or standards.

Estonia fully concurs with the Russian Federation that to declare a large number of persons to be aliens or stateless persons constitutes a direct violation of the fundamental principles of human rights (see articles 6 and 15 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights). It is therefore regrettable that the Russian Federation, which declared itself the legal successor to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and assumed control over the assets, foreign missions, military forces, State infrastructure, etc. of the former Soviet Union, has sought to exclude from this list the issue of its citizens residing in certain neighbouring States, while accepting Russian citizens in most other countries.

II. ISSUES REGARDING THE STATUS OF ALIENS

The status of all persons in Estonia who do not possess Estonian citizenship is regulated by the Law on Aliens. The fundamental rights, liberties and duties of aliens have been specified in the Constitution and are comparable to the fundamental rights and liberties enjoyed by Estonian citizens.

Prior to its adoption, the draft of the Law was subjected to analysis by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) and Council of Europe experts, whose recommendations were carefully considered in the final document. The Estonian Law on Aliens was determined to be in conformity with internationally accepted norms and standards. The Estonian Law on Aliens has been circulated as a document of the United Nations (A/48/259).

In accordance with general practice, aliens lack some political rights that they might enjoy in their country of citizenship, such as the right to elect and be elected to representative bodies and to form political parties. Estonia ranks among the few countries that have provided aliens residing in its territory with the right to elect representatives to local government councils.

The Estonian Law on Aliens, considering the ties which those who settled in the country during the occupation have developed with Estonia, places these people in a more favourable position than aliens who wish to immigrate to Estonian today. Potential new immigrants must apply for work and residence permits through the foreign missions of Estonia on a quota basis, whereas those already in the country, most of whom are Russian citizens, have three years, until July 1996, to complete all formalities to legalize their status in the country. Formalities for the aliens already in the country are also simplified. They are required to submit fewer documents and do not need to provide a certificate of health. The right to ownership for aliens is restricted only in regard to land, which may be purchased by aliens only if the land is to be used for a production facility. In all other cases the right to ownership is equal for citizens and aliens alike, including the right to privatize housing. All social guarantees are equal.

Housing in Estonia is privatized on the basis of a system using privatization securities, which are calculated based on the number of years of employment in occupied Estonia, on equal terms for citizens and aliens. Years of service in the Soviet army cannot be included by anyone - citizens or aliens - in their calculations, as service in the occupation army can in no way

be considered as beneficial to Estonia. Years of employment outside of Estonia are also not applicable, as the system is based on the logic that work done in occupied Estonia has contributed to Estonia's assets today and therefore is deserving of compensation.

The Government of Estonia fully recognizes that the cost of living has risen significantly and that this rise most significantly affects society's dependants - pensioners and the unemployed. This, however, is inevitable in a society committed to transition to a market economy. No person in Estonia, citizen or not, is guaranteed a job by the State. The right to unemployment benefits is equal for all registered unemployed, regardless of citizenship. The receipt of unemployment benefits also does not preclude anyone from obtaining citizenship, as these benefits are considered as legal income.

III. NATIONAL MINORITIES

Estonia was the first country in the modern era to implement the principles of non-territorial cultural autonomy, in 1925. In 1940, after the Soviet occupation of Estonia, the Law on Cultural Autonomy was abolished. In September 1993, the Parliament modified, updated and readopted the Law, giving minorities the right to establish what are known as cultural self-governments. These are bodies elected by persons belonging to a national minority which are enabled to launch publications in their own language, as well as to found churches and schools. Cultural self-governments are legally equal to local governments and are financially supported by the State.

The Estonian Law on Cultural Autonomy has significant merit. It offers a means for addressing issues regarding national minorities that are dispersed throughout the country, such as the Finns, Germans, Jews, Latvians and Tatars. The larger national minorities, Russians, Ukrainians and Belarussians, live mostly in concentrated communities and therefore can represent their interests through both cultural self-governments and local government councils.

In applying the Law on Cultural Autonomy, Estonia proceeds from international practice, by which national minorities are defined as citizens of a State, living in its territory, who do not belong to the State's predominant ethnic group.

The CSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities, Mr. Max van der Stoel, has expressed his appreciation of the Law, stressing that it may be regarded as a model for other countries.

IV. RUSSIAN-LANGUAGE EDUCATION

The situation of Estonian education in the 1990s reflects the breakdown of the totalitarian occupation regime and the regaining of independence and sovereignty. Nearly every aspect and sphere of education in Estonia has been examined and revised. The entire school system, infused with Soviet practices and attitudes, is undergoing reform. The schools with Russian-medium

instruction face the additional task of integrating non-Estonian speaking students into society.

Currently, students graduating from Russian-medium basic schools (nine years of instruction) can continue their studies in Russian-medium vocational or upper secondary schools. The Law on Basic and Upper Secondary Schools, passed in September 1993, foresees the transition to Estonian-medium instruction in all State and municipal upper secondary schools by the year 2000. Basic schools will continue instruction in either Estonian or Russian as heretofore. Parents and students will have the choice as to language of instruction. The Law proceeds from the assumption that by the year 2000 graduates of the Russian-medium basic schools will have gained sufficient knowledge of Estonian to continue their studies in upper secondary schools. It also provides a sufficient amount of time to train teachers to teach all subjects in Estonian in current Russian-medium schools. Therefore, the allegation made by the representative of the Russian Federation that not one of the existing Russian schools will be able to qualify for full legal status as a high school is purely speculative.

Moreover, the Law on Cultural Autonomy for National Minorities also grants all minority groups the right to establish private schools, including upper secondary schools, with their own language of instruction and additional instruction in their cultural heritage. Article 27 of the Law provides that the activities of national minority cultural autonomy, including educational institutions, ethnic cultural institutions, enterprises and social care institutions, be inter alia financed from State budget allocations.

When Estonia regained its independence, it established the same length, 12 years, for both Estonian and Russian secondary education. During the Soviet period, Russian schools in Estonia were compelled to follow the same curriculum used in the Soviet Union. Russian children attended school for 10 years, while Estonian children attended school for 11 years to allow for a thorough course in Russian. Russian-medium schools, however, often provided no Estonian language instruction as a part of broad assimilation-russification campaign directed from Moscow, thus conscientiously ignoring Estonian culture. Children of migrant families grew up virtually without exposure to or knowledge of the Estonian language and were isolated from the Estonian community. In this respect, the education system has been balanced.

The restructuring of school curricula revealed that one of the main problems to be faced in the coming years is the shortage of Estonian language teachers in Russian-medium schools. The figures show that the number of such teachers has increased from 431 in the 1991-1992 academic year to 499 in the 1993-1994 academic year. As a temporary measure, less qualified teachers are being used to alleviate the acute shortage, but long-term solutions are being sought as well. A new field of study, Estonian in Russian-language schools, was introduced this year at Virumaa College, and as of 1995 the number of students accepted into similar programmes at the Tallinn Pedagogical University and Tartu University will also be increased. It is clear that the shortage of Estonian language teachers in Russian schools did not arise overnight, but is a part of the legacy of an education system steered by Moscow. It is equally clear that

the efforts of the Government of Estonia to provide language instruction will not bear fruit overnight.

It is also inaccurate to claim that Russian students will not know Russian scientific and technical terminology upon graduation from an Estonian-medium school. The curriculum of both Russian-medium and Estonian-medium schools already requires the instruction of terminology in the languages most commonly used in each discipline, predominantly English, Russian and German. This ensures that students will be able to further their studies abroad if desired, including in the Russian Federation. Estonian authorities have received no protests from the numerous students who have studied abroad that the Estonian education system failed to prepare them for their future studies. It can further be presumed that a serious student will have sufficient interests in his or her field of study that related terminology in their native language will not pose a problem.

As for providing Russian-medium schools with teaching materials, three options are currently available: original Estonian textbooks, textbooks compiled jointly by Estonian and Russian authors and textbooks published in Russia or their Estonian reprints. There have unfortunately been several recent cases in which prepaid orders of textbooks from Russia have not arrived in Estonia, making authorities wary of placing further orders with these suppliers.

In the course of educational reform, the curricula of Estonian- and Russian-medium basic schools have been made identical. Russian history is not taught as a separate subject, rather it is studied within the context of general history, as are the histories of our other neighbouring countries.

Both Estonians and Russians have an equal opportunity to study at institutions of higher education. The entrance examination system is the same for everyone, and no noticeable differences have been noted between the results of the entrance examinations of native Estonian and Russian speakers. Instruction is offered in both languages. The percentage of students studying in Russian groups has remained steady at approximately 20 per cent of total students through the 1993-1994 academic year. For the upcoming semester, the Pedagogical University has allocated a number of positions specifically for students from Russian-medium schools in order to facilitate the study of fields for which only Estonian-language courses are available.

The current reform of higher education assumes that students will increasingly be proficient in those languages needed to attend courses and carry out practical assignments dictated by the demands of their chosen curriculum, not their native language. For example, the number of visiting professors in Estonian higher education is increasing, and currently, in addition to Estonian and Russian, classes are also offered in German and English.

It should also be pointed out that Russians and other Russian-speaking ethnic groups have far greater options and opportunities to study at institutions of higher education in the Russian language, considering the proximity of educational establishments in the Russian Federation. Even in Estonia, two new higher level Russian-medium education institutions have

recently been opened - the Narva Teachers Training College for teachers of the humanities and the Virumaa College for teachers of science.

V. INFORMATION IN RUSSIAN

Owing to Estonia's geographical position, Finnish television can be seen in northern Estonia, Swedish television can be seen on the islands off the western coast, Latvian television can be seen in southern Estonia and Russian television can be seen in eastern Estonia, all without any relay of the original broadcast signals. The Government of Estonia does not finance the relay of any foreign television broadcast to areas where they cannot be otherwise received. At the same time, no restrictions are imposed on foreign States if they wish to relay their television broadcasts to Estonia at their own expense. The Russian Federation did exactly that for some time, however, then opted to discontinue financing of the relay in March of this year.

State-owned Estonian television will soon increase its volume of Russian-language broadcasting from the current two and one half to three and one half hours per week. In addition to daily news programmes, half-hour interest programmes will be broadcast regularly three times a week, with time reserved for additional programming if required. Commercial television stations broadcast partly in Russian. Cable television systems, which include Russian television, are bring presently introduced into the larger cities. One of four State-owned radio channels transmits exclusively Russian language programmes, 18 hours per day. Several Russian language commercial radio stations have begun to operate, and foreign radio channels are relayed into Estonia.

The Government of Estonia provides funding to Russian publications on an equal basis with Estonian publications, giving preference to non-commercial publications, such as two Russian cultural publications it currently supports. The Government does not interfere in the financing or content of daily newspapers, whether national or local, even if the publications contain anti-Estonian or anti-Estonia sentiments. The foreign media is made available through numerous agencies and distributors, which import a wide range of publications according to market demand. Newsstands commonly carry over 20 publications printed in Russia. Any newspaper or magazine from any country in the world may be ordered into Estonia through a private subscription. It is difficult to understand the reasoning behind the criticism by the Russian Federation of price increases for various publications, as the Government of Estonia does not subsidize domestic or foreign publications nor does it intervene in distribution in any other way.

The allegation that Russian books have been removed from libraries in Tallinn is not true. For example, of the 4 million books available in the National Library, almost one half are in Russian. Of the 34,000 titles which may be borrowed from the library 29.5 per cent are in Estonian. Foreign language publications account for 57 per cent of all new titles ordered in 1993, of which one fifth were Russian books. Russian speakers account for one third of registered library users.

The number of State-funded theatre companies in Estonia is currently the same as during the occupation period, 10 Estonian-speaking and 1 Russian-speaking. However, despite its high artistic quality, the Russian theatre has a history of weak ticket sales.

VI. FREEDOM OF RELIGION

The Constitution of Estonia guarantees the right to freedom of religion and conscience to all persons. There have been no cases of religious discrimination noted in Estonia. In accordance with the Law on Churches and Congregations, Estonian authorities have registered the Estonian Apostolic Orthodox Church, which was established as an independent national church in 1923 under the authority of the Constantinople patriarchate. The rights to property that belonged to the Estonian Apostolic Orthodox Church before it was forced into exile in 1944 by the Soviet occupation have been restored to it. The other orthodox church, which is subordinate to the Moscow patriarchate and uses buildings belonging to the Estonian Apostolic Orthodox Church that were seized during the occupation period, has also applied for registration under the name Estonian Apostolic Orthodox Church. This application was refused because the Law requires that the name of a newly registered church be clearly distinct from the name of any church already registered in the country. It will be possible to satisfy a request for registration under another name. On humanitarian grounds, the Ministry of Internal Affairs has not obstructed the activities of the orthodox church, which continues to be loyal to the Moscow patriarchate, even though it is illegal for an unregistered church to operate in Estonia.

VII. CONCLUSIONS

The allegations by the Russian Federation of serious violations of human rights in Estonia have not found confirmation by the United Nations fact-finding mission or any other of the numerous fact-finding missions to Estonia conducted by international organizations or by the CSCE Permanent Mission to Estonia. Estonia's citizenship and nationalities policies aim at the integration of a maximum number of aliens, by their own desire, into society as rapidly as possible. Estonia is convinced that this, far more than unfounded accusations delivered by the Russian Federation, will contribute to good neighbourly relations between our two countries. In conclusion, it is fitting to quote from the report prepared by Helsinki Watch, entitled "Integrating Estonia's non-citizen minority": "Helsinki Watch calls on the Russian Government to refrain from inflaming the debate on the situation of the non-citizens in Estonia through heightened rhetoric and hyperbole". We are convinced that adherence to this recommendation, more than anything else, will help us to achieve our common goal of abolishing the dark legacy of the former Soviet regime.

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STRENGTHENING OF THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS, INCLUDING SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE: SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES OR REGIONS

Assistance to Mozambique

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I. COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

1. The signing of the general peace agreement in October 1992, and the resulting cease-fire brought to an end more than a decade of armed conflict, which had caused the massive displacement of more than 5 million Mozambicans. Throughout 1992, Mozambique was also affected by the worst regional drought in this century, which provoked additional movements towards provincial and district towns, where there was better access to relief assistance.

2. The peace agreement placed humanitarian assistance firmly within the context of peacemaking and peace-keeping. The Declaration by the Government of the Republic of Mozambique and the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana (RENAMO) on guiding principles for humanitarian assistance, signed in July 1992 and included as an integral part of the peace accord, specifically called on the United Nations to coordinate the provision of humanitarian assistance to Mozambique. The United Nations Office for Humanitarian Assistance Coordination, which was to function at the field level as the practical expression of the coordination role of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs, was transformed by the Security Council in its resolution 797 (1992) into the humanitarian component of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ).

3. Based on the principles of neutrality and freedom of movement, the United Nations Office for Humanitarian Assistance Coordination was to coordinate the expeditious delivery of assistance by United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations to those in need in affected areas. Humanitarian assistance and continued support for medium- and longer-term development programmes necessary for reconstruction played an important role in the peace-keeping and peacemaking process. Initially, relief assistance spearheaded the opening up of RENAMO areas to facilitate delivery of food, non-food relief items and the start of reconstruction. This cleared the way for the return of internally displaced persons and refugees. Equally important, this process helped to establish and cultivate channels of communication between the Government and RENAMO, especially at local and provincial levels.

4. In line with the mandate of the United Nations Office for Humanitarian Assistance Coordination to ensure neutrality in the distribution of humanitarian assistance, provincial humanitarian assistance committees, chaired by field officers of the United Nations Office for Humanitarian Assistance Coordination, with both Government and RENAMO participation, have been established. These provincial humanitarian assistance committees plan the delivery of food, non-food relief and seeds and tools, as well as promote reconstruction and rehabilitation of basic services. The United Nations Office for Humanitarian Assistance Coordination has initiated tripartite discussions on social services at the central and provincial levels to integrate RENAMO health personnel into the Government's health system and to expand education in ex-RENAMO areas. Meetings of provincial humanitarian assistance committees bring together the Government, RENAMO, non-governmental organizations and the United Nations on a host of issues, as do the sectoral tripartite working groups set up in several provinces. Frequent joint visits to ex-RENAMO areas are helping to speed up rehabilitation of the country's economy and social services. All these efforts

also expand the channels of communication which support the reintegration of all areas into a single administration, as called for in the peace accord.

5. The United Nations Office for Humanitarian Assistance Coordination has endeavoured to create the conditions for greater coordination among the principal actors - the Government, RENAMO, United Nations agencies, donors and non-governmental organizations. Of the 24 Professional staff of the Office at Maputo and in the provinces, 8 were seconded by United Nations agencies, 2 by a multilateral agency and 1 by a major donor, while the remainder were supported by the ONUMOZ budget. Ten field assistants from the United Nations Volunteers were assigned to different parts of the country, while the staff of many other organizations have worked on numerous projects together with personnel of the United Nations Office for Humanitarian Assistance Coordination. Another area in which multi-agency coordination efforts have resulted in clear benefits is in putting together the information needed to work together better. Because they are acting in concert, the Government, RENAMO, donors, agencies and implementors are able to combine their information into a global picture of the needs and each individual organization's response. Substantial progress has been made by the United Nations Office for Humanitarian Assistance Coordination in consolidating such information into reports on indicators and a geography of human needs and responses throughout the country.

6. The management of emergency interventions and the transition to reconstruction and rehabilitation requires coordination by government institutions to ensure that assistance responds to priority needs. The National Executive Commission on the Emergency is responsible for coordination at the central level, while the provincial emergency commissions are focal points in the provinces. The Department for the Prevention and Combat of Natural Disasters is the operational relief agency with offices in all provinces. At the national and provincial levels, that Department and the government unit that provides support to refugees are active participants within the coordinating mechanisms of the United Nations Office for Humanitarian Assistance Coordination. Emergency response units were set up within ministries with major responsibilities for humanitarian assistance such as health, education and social welfare. These entities had combined needs of US$ 18 million for institutional support during 1993/94, against which there were commitments of $8.7 million and obligations for disbursement of $7.9 million by the programme year's end in April 1994. The United Nations Office for Humanitarian Assistance Coordination is working closely with national institutions to ensure that the roles and responsibilities deemed necessary to continue after the departure of ONUMOZ are passed on to appropriate government institutions or United Nations agencies.

II. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES: 1992 TO 1994

A. Mobilization and allocation of resources

7. The outline for humanitarian assistance programmes emerged from the donors conference held at Rome in December 1992. The conference produced a draft set of financial requirements for post-war programming in support of the resettlement and reintegration of the returning refugees, internally displaced

persons and demobilized soldiers, along with initial pledges from the international community. Support for the electoral process was also discussed.

8. On that basis, the United Nations Office for Humanitarian Assistance Coordination, in conjunction with both the Government and RENAMO, developed a consolidated humanitarian assistance programme for the period May 1993 to April 1994, with requirements of $560 million. The relief needs of the immediate post-war period were covered by the 1992/93 Mozambique drought emergency appeal, which totalled $457 million, of which $315 million, or 62 per cent, was pledged. A follow-up meeting with donors, also chaired by the United Nations and Italy, was held at Maputo in June 1993. Subsequently, the humanitarian assistance programme has been continually updated in response to changing needs.

9. An updated consolidated humanitarian assistance programme was presented in November 1993 in conjunction with the World Bank Consultative Group meeting in Paris. The most important change at that time was the doubling of needs for the health sector to $52 million, mainly to cover requirements for rural health care, which had gone beyond what was originally foreseen. Since the update was produced, a reintegration support scheme has been set up to pay subsidies to ex-soldiers for over 18 months, as well as other important training and reintegration programmes for that important target group, creating additional requirements of $23 million. The response of the international community to the consolidated programme has been excellent. Firm commitments totalling $536 million have been made, representing 87 per cent of the programme's target of $616 million by the end of April 1994.

10. With regard to implementation of humanitarian activities, $455 million, or 85 per cent of commitments, had been disbursed or obligated for disbursement by 30 April 1994. However, there are still many outstanding and new needs to be met during the remainder of 1994, mainly for emergency relief and reintegration schemes. These are presented in a consolidated humanitarian assistance programme for the eight months from May to December 1994. In this regard, $47 million are required to fund special programmes for the reintegration of demobilized soldiers and $51 million to deliver humanitarian support for reintegration in rural areas, mainly in the form of seeds and tools, health, water, education and a vulnerable groups programme. Another $66 million is required for emergency relief, including food, non-food and internal migration assistance and special relief in the wake of cyclone Nadia, while a further $31 million is required for the refugee repatriation operation.

11. Although a large portion of these needs and activities indicate the existence of significant emergency humanitarian requirements, the consolidated humanitarian assistance programme for 1994 attempts to move the humanitarian endeavour in Mozambique towards rehabilitation and reconstruction. In this sense, it is to provide a link to the medium- and longer-term development assistance provided by the World Bank, United Nations agencies and bilateral donors.

12. Commitments of a total of $51 million have been made to the trust funds that is administered by the Department of Humanitarian Affairs and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to support the activities defined in the consolidated humanitarian assistance programme. While these funds are

under 10 per cent of the overall programme for 1993/94, they have facilitated a flexible response by the donor community to the particularly urgent needs which emerge, often unpredictably, in a complex situation.

13. Funds from both the Department of Humanitarian Affairs and the UNDP trust funds have been applied to important aspects of the demobilization programme, including provision of food, transportation, clothing, seeds and tools. The trust fund of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs has allocated $20.7 million to multi-sectoral initiatives that target the reintegration of internally displaced persons and refugees, mine clearance, transport of the most vulnerable to their home communities and the provision of seeds and tools and other items. A total of $9 million has already been received by the UNDP trust fund for reintegration programmes for ex-soldiers, including the reintegration support scheme.

14. While the response of the international community has created the foundation on which rehabilitation and sustainable development can be built, assistance with the planning, coordination and monitoring of national reconstruction will be required in order to maximize the use of available resources. In short, the support given to humanitarian programmes during the peace process must now be translated into firm commitments aimed at ensuring durable development.

B. Food aid

15. At the time of the peace agreement, there were 3.1 million displaced and drought-affected Mozambicans and 1.2 million refugees in neighbouring countries who were receiving food aid. The peace agreement opened up possibilities for getting relief to inaccessible areas, thereby averting the threat of widespread famine. Against 460,000 tons of relief food aid (maize, beans, oil) requested in the 1992/93 Mozambique drought emergency appeal, 554,000 tons were pledged. These commitments ensured sufficient carry-over stocks to meet the food aid needs for the massive resettlement that began immediately after the cease-fire went into effect in mid-October 1992.

16. As a result of increased agricultural production, the projected number of people to be assisted for the 1993/94 period dropped to a monthly average of 1.8 million beneficiaries, taking into account returning refugees and resettling internally displaced families. The required 336,000 tons of food were covered by arrivals of food committed in 1992, as well as contributions from May 1993 to April 1994. Donors have channelled relief food aid through the United Nations (the World Food Programme (WFP)) or non-governmental organizations. Food aid deliveries to RENAMO areas increased steadily because roads were being opened and mines cleared, particularly in Sofala Province. The United Nations Office for Humanitarian Assistance Coordination recorded 74,000 tons distributed to 78 districts from the signing of the peace agreement through May 1994. There are more than 30 national and international non-governmental organizations involved in distribution in those areas.

17. A joint Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)/WFP crop and food supply assessment mission to Mozambique visited all provinces in

April 1994. The mission reported that overall food aid requirements for the 1994/95 marketing year will would be 495,000 tons of cereal and 100,000 tons of pulse. To meet these requirements, imports of 182,000 tons of cereal are recommended for emergency relief assistance, along with an additional 313,000 tons of cereal to be imported for commercial marketing. The remainder of food requirements should be covered by local production, mainly of cassava.

18. The number of people in need of food assistance during the 1994/95 period will include 457,000 war- and drought-affected persons, 118,000 demobilized soldiers and their dependents, and 547,000 returnees expected up to May 1995. This works out to a monthly average of 1.1 million beneficiaries over the 12 months from May 1994 to April 1995, compared to 1.8 million over the previous 12 months and 3.1 million at the time of the signing of the peace agreement. In 1994/95, the inclusion of demobilized soldiers and their dependents so as to assist in their reintegration into civilian life is important in the context of reinforcing the climate for a durable peace.

19. World Food Programme assistance to Mozambique during the period 1992-1994 reached 500,000 tons of food commodities, with handling and internal transport costs valued at $232 million. World Food Programme assistance covered about 60 per cent of the total emergency food requirements, with the remainder coming principally from the United States of America, the European Union, Canada, Germany, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Norway. In order to address the problem of food delivery to inaccessible areas, the World Food Programme established a special logistics unit - UNILOG - in October 1992. While its initial primary responsibility was delivery of assistance to RENAMO-controlled areas, it has expanded into other areas, including all the assembly areas for the demobilization of soldiers.

20. Decreasing free food distributions is a priority to be accomplished through food-for-work schemes during the transition from emergency to development, as part of the peace-building process. The involvement of non-governmental organizations in a coordinated reduction of free food distribution will be important for the success of this effort. Local purchasing of food commodities by the donor community should be adopted so as to protect local markets from excessive food aid and to redistribute products from surplus to deficit areas.

21. Nutritional rehabilitation programmes were a major priority and concern at the time of the signing of the peace agreement. Widespread malnutrition as a result of war and drought had been documented throughout the country, thereby requiring supplemental feeding programmes on a significant scale. With increased food aid coverage as well as improved household-level food production since the signing of the peace agreement, average national nutritional levels have returned to normal after the emergency and drought. A total of 5,000 tons of commodities of high nutritional value have been requested in 1994/95 for nutritional intervention programmes and hospital feeding in areas where pockets of malnutrition exist.

22. Market food aid needs were determined to be 417,000 tons of cereal for the 1993/94 marketing year. However, arrivals registered by the Ministry of Commerce through April 1994 totalled only 161,500 tons, owing to delayed

arrivals, to the fact that many pledges were rolled over to 1994/95, to some local surpluses of maize and to the transfer of food stocks from market aid to emergency relief.

23. The FAO/WFP crop and food supply assessment mission estimated market food needs at 227,000 tons of maize, 85,000 tons of wheat and 40,000 tons of rice for the coming marketing year, in order to support and stabilize markets in deficit areas. However, these needs are not included in the consolidated humanitarian assistance programme for 1994, as market food aid is now considered to be a regular programme not linked to emergency relief and humanitarian assistance needs.

24. The importation of other non-food items such as seeds and tools was included within the 1993/94 consolidated humanitarian assistance programme, for which $1.5 million had been committed and disbursed by the end of the programme year on 30 April 1994. This category of support is also no longer included within the 1994 humanitarian assistance programme.

C. Non-food relief items

25. The distribution of non-food relief items targets the most vulnerable persons in previously inaccessible areas and resettling displaced persons who lack basic household necessities. A total of $6.5 million was pledged during the 1992/93 period, while $12.2 million was pledged for this category of assistance within the 1993/94 consolidated humanitarian assistance programme. More than 1 million relief and survival items have been distributed to the most needy persons since the signing of the peace agreement.

26. The distribution of humanitarian assistance to ex-RENAMO areas has been a priority during the 1993/94 programme year, supplying numerous areas that had been impossible or difficult to reach for many years. More than 20 agencies have been involved in the distribution of close to 450,000 non-food relief items such as blankets, clothing, soap and kitchen utensils in 37 districts over the period from October 1992 to April 1994.

27. The emergency stockpile project, operated by the Department of Humanitarian Affairs in cooperation with the Government emergency relief agency, has contributed substantially to the relief and survival of populations in both Government and ex-RENAMO areas. Various items, including zinc roofing sheets, clothing sets, blankets, kitchen sets and tents, have been distributed. In special cases, small generators and water tanks have also been provided. A total of 508 tons of these items was distributed to 185,000 beneficiaries in 1993, and the plan is to continue to deliver such items throughout 1994 using commitments that have been carried over from the previous year. Following the destruction caused by cyclone Nadia, the emergency stockpile project of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs provided 58 tons of relief items. It is estimated that 150,000 persons beyond the reach of the emergency stockpile project will need relief and survival items valued at $3.8 million.

D. Transportation of internally displaced persons

28. The resettlement of internally displaced persons is characterized by spontaneous movement, with only a small portion requiring assistance. By May 1994, over 40,000 internally displaced persons had been transported and resettled with assistance from the International Organization of Migration (IOM). Only 140,000 (4 per cent) out of the total of 3.7 million displaced persons are expected to require transport. Past experience has shown that, overall, 28 per cent of the internally displaced leave the province of their present residence, with 18 per cent moving to a neighbouring province and 10 per cent going to a distant province. The majority, 72 per cent, move to another district within the province they are in.

29. To facilitate family reunification and long distance travel arrangements, a network of IOM-supervised transit centres has been established throughout the country. Considerable energy has been devoted to coordination with non-governmental organizations and other partners who have the capacity to ensure that resettling persons have the basic conditions necessary for their successful reinstallation. In cases where no organization is available to meet a particular need, IOM intervenes directly.

30. Financial needs within the 1993/94 consolidated humanitarian assistance programme were calculated at $7.4 million of which $2.5 million have been committed, including $2.3 million, which have been obligated for disbursement. After a review of needs and lower-than-expected average transport costs, financial requirements to cover the transportation of an additional 100,000 persons over the period from May to December 1994 have been calculated at $2.7 million.

E. Repatriation of refugees

31. Between the signing of the general peace agreement in October 1992 and the end of June 1994, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) estimated that 867,000 Mozambican refugees had already returned. Most have returned spontaneously, but 40,000 were brought back in organized repatriations from Zimbabwe, Zambia, Swaziland and South Africa.

32. In 1994, UNHCR entered into the second phase of its programme to step up the repatriation of the 725,000 refugees still residing in six neighbouring countries. The movements were accelerated after the April harvest and are expected to continue to be heavy until the beginning of the next planting season in September/October 1994, with lighter movements following in November and December. At least another 350,000 refugees are expected to return by the end of the year. It is expected that the remaining refugee population still residing in the countries of asylum at the end of 1994 will be repatriated during 1995. This will particularly concern South Africa, which, in December 1994, will still host a significant number of Mozambican refugees.

33. UNHCR has estimated the total cost of the Mozambique repatriation and reintegration operation in all involved countries at $203 million over the three-year period from 1993 to 1995. The first appeal was launched in May 1993,

for which UNHCR received contributions amounting to $52 million. In February 1994, UNHCR appealed for $103 million for the 1994 portion of the programme. The budget required for Mozambique alone from May to December 1994 is estimated at $51 million, including $26 million in repatriation costs, $22 million for the reintegration of returnees and a further $2.5 million required for support to the government unit responsible for refugees.

34. During 1993, cross border coordination mechanisms were established at the field level, including joint assessment missions and regular coordination meetings with operational partners. District authorities of asylum countries met regularly with officials from Mozambique, UNHCR, IOM, WFP and non-governmental organizations to decide on operational and logistics issues with a direct bearing on the acceleration and coordination of the various repatriation exercises. Within the overall repatriation operation of UNHCR, IOM handles the transport of refugees in the organized repatriations from South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania and Malawi. WFP closely coordinates programming on the transfer of food supplies from countries of asylum to Mozambique, while non-governmental organizations implement much of the actual reintegration programmes.

35. UNHCR has elaborated a reintegration strategy and is now discussing it with the appropriate Mozambican authorities, with the aim of incorporating the strategy into the national planning process. While continuing to finance quick impact projects in the areas that receive refugees, UNHCR will also be phasing out its activities where reintegration programmes have been, or will soon be, completed.

F. Support for reintegration

36. Even during the war, considerable international assistance was provided for the provision of basic services to the displaced populations. Emergency relief must respond to immediate needs while at the same time building the foundation for longer-term development. Seed and tool distribution, health services, primary school education and water supply projects formed an important part of the Mozambique emergency programme before the signing of the peace agreement.

37. The signing of the peace agreement set off large scale population movements, which continue today. Since October 1992, more than 2.7 million internally displaced persons have resettled within the country, while an additional 867,000 refugees have returned from neighbouring countries. This has created an enormous pressure to expand the delivery of services to areas that had been virtually abandoned for up to a decade. The first waves of resettlers moved into relatively close and secure areas, often sending only one family member at first if their destination was more remote. Now that demobilization has begun, confidence is increasing among resettlers. Border areas are being cleared of land-mines which will further stimulate movements of both refugees and displaced persons.

38. United Nations agencies, bilateral donors and non-governmental organizations have supported many initiatives to rehabilitate social infrastructure as the first phase of longer-term reconstruction. Many were

area-based programmes concentrated in the provinces of Manica, Zambézia, Nampula and Tete. UNHCR has supported the resettlement of returning refugees by rehabilitating basic services in major areas of return under its quick impact programme, implemented through 20 non-governmental organizations.

39. Reintegration of internally displaced persons, returning refugees and, most recently, demobilized soldiers and their families, must take place within their communities. More than 30 organizations started area-based programmes in the most affected areas during 1993/94. Tete, Manica and Zambézia have benefited the most from these initiatives, since they are the areas most affected by the influx of resettling families. Niassa Province will be receiving an increased influx of returnees, as will Inhambane and Cabo Delgado. These provinces have few non-governmental organizations supporting community-based development programmes and will therefore require increases in such assistance in 1994.

40. In the 1993/94 consolidated humanitarian assistance programme, $23 million was committed and $19 million obligated for disbursement for these activities. Many of these projects will continue throughout 1994 and into 1995, focusing on the community as a whole without differentiating among categories of beneficiaries. Increasing food production through the distribution of seeds and tools is a common element of such projects, as is the rehabilitation of social infrastructure. Such programmes should fall within the national planning process in the future. Therefore, although continued support is clearly needed, these activities are no longer included in the consolidated humanitarian assistance programme for May to December 1994. These needs were presented to the international community at the 1993 Consultative Group meeting in Paris, and revised needs will be presented by the Government in December 1994.

1. Agriculture

41. The agricultural season in Mozambique starts in October/November and goes through April/May. The war and drought seriously affected local food supplies and reduced the number of livestock from 2 million to a few hundred thousand. The focus of the rehabilitation programme has been to supply basic agricultural inputs to the family sector, which produces most staple foods in the country. The signing of the peace agreement in October 1992 opened up the possibility of getting seeds and agricultural hand tools to areas that had previously been inaccessible. A total of 16,600 tons of seed and over 1 million tools were distributed in 1992/93 to the affected rural areas, including RENAMO-controlled areas. The principal donors were Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the United States and the European Economic Community. This expanded seed distribution accounted for the increased agricultural production, which reduced significantly the food aid requirements.

42. Given the resettlement of over 3 million Mozambicans, the seed requirements for 1993/94 were doubled, as was the response from the international community. The 1993/94 crop season was marked by the most ambitious seed and tool distribution operation ever undertaken in Mozambique. Consistent with Mozambique's policy of promoting household-level food security, the operation oversaw the distribution of 33,000 tons of seed and nearly 5 million tools to over 1 million beneficiary families.

43. Seeds and tools were distributed in 45 districts, including ex-RENAMO zones, some for the first time. Beneficiaries were able to open up new lands for cultivation, or at least replenish exhausted seed stocks. Refugees returning from Malawi, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Tanzania also received seeds and tools, mainly at transit centres, but sometimes at their final destinations. The province of Tete alone, which had the most returnees, was covered by some 300 distribution points. The major donors for this effort included Denmark, Germany, Italy, Norway, Portugal, South Africa, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the United States and EEC. Non-governmental organizations were the major implementing partners in this endeavour. Seeds provided in 1993/94 should have been sufficient to cover about 1.1 million hectares, using a generous estimate of the amount of seed needed per hectare.

44. Despite substantial inputs in the 1993/94 agricultural campaign, crop production has been seriously affected by erratic rainfall and dry spells during critical weeks. As a result, the much larger area planted this year will yield a slightly smaller harvest of maize and cassava than the year before. Maize production is estimated at 527,000 tons, or 1 per cent below last year, and cassava production at 3,295,000 tons, or 6 per cent below last year. The reduction in maize production has seriously undermined the much better harvests of other cereals and pulses, resulting in a net increase in total production of only 7 per cent overall, as forecast in the report of the FAO/WFP crop and food supply assessment mission.

45. Estimates for the 1994/95 crop season have been made after considering the various population groups in need of agricultural inputs. These include internally displaced persons going back to their original places, returnee families, demobilizing soldiers, victims of cyclone Nadia and drought-affected populations. It is estimated that a total of 550,000 families will require assistance in the form of seeds and tools. Calculations are made at the rate of 25 kilograms of seed and 5 tools per family. The estimated cost of the programme is $17.6 million, including $14.6 million for seeds and $3 million for tools.

2. Health

46. Between 30 and 50 per cent of rural health facilities were looted, destroyed or forced to close during the war. Before the signing of the peace agreement, rehabilitation projects focused on the existing health facilities, especially those damaged during hostilities. After the peace accord, the Government, donors and implementing agencies prioritized the reactivation of essential services in rural areas where the resettlement of the population is taking place.

47. In 1992/93, the assistance in the health areas focused on emergency services, vaccination campaigns, and supply of vital drugs and medicines. Of the $7.2 million required, $5.7 million was pledged by Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United States, EEC and WHO. The expansion of the rural health network in the post-conflict situation is a prerequisite for increasing health service coverage. Many new areas have become accessible where no health care was previously delivered. As of July 1994, at least 37 agencies and

non-governmental organizations were operating in ex-RENAMO areas in 51 districts. This expansion of services should continue throughout 1994 as accessibility increases and stability is consolidated. Special programmes are being developed to assist in the integration of RENAMO health workers and services into the national health system. The updated 1993/94 consolidated humanitarian assistance programme defined priority needs totalling $52 million for health. Of this, $33 million was committed, including $19 million obligated for disbursement, by the close of the programme year. Over $18 million of the total was committed to rural health care and rehabilitation. Much of this programming will carry over throughout 1994.

48. The National Reconstruction Plan has targeted some 220 primary health units for rehabilitation or reconstruction in 1994, a target which it appears will be reached. More than 30 agencies and non-governmental organizations are currently involved in the rehabilitation of the health network countrywide. For instance, 23 health posts have already been rehabilitated in border districts to support the reintegration of returnees, and several more are targeted for rehabilitation under UNHCR's quick impact programme in 1994/95. Increased drug availability needs to be ensured through an extended distribution network. Drug requirements of $9 million were included in the 1993/94 consolidated programme, including the supply of essential drug programme (EDP) kits to primary health units in rural areas, as well as drugs for specific programmes such as leprosy and tuberculosis or in response to epidemics such as cholera or dysentery. These needs will continue throughout 1994, in particular for EDP kits. Overall requirements of close to $24 million must be met through import support programmes and bilateral or multilateral agreements.

49. Just under 20,000 cholera cases were reported in 1993, down from more than 30,000 in 1992, but this has been offset by an outbreak of dysentery in all provinces in 1993; 47,000 cases were reported. WHO has assisted the Ministry of Health in epidemiological monitoring and in the provision of cholera drug kits. Support has also been given to strengthen the emergency management capacity of the Ministry.

50. Denmark, Switzerland and UNICEF, in particular, are supporting the recurrent health budget and channelling funds to provincial authorities. A decentralization programme has been put in place that aims at improving the allocation and use of resources at the provincial level by strengthening provincial health management. The health portion of the 1994 consolidated humanitarian assistance programme has defined only additional needs to support the resettlement in rural areas of internally displaced families, returning refugees and demobilized soldiers - needs which are not already contemplated within national reconstruction or sectoral investment plans. These additional requirements have been assessed at $12 million for the period from May to December 1994. They reflect emergency needs for recurrent expenditure in the expanded health network, as well as increased demand for services. Some funds have been allocated for the reactivation of health units in underserved rural areas, including ex-RENAMO areas not targeted in other plans. Funds are also allocated for training activities targeting RENAMO health workers, in order to facilitate the integration of RENAMO health services into the national health system.

3. Water

51. The war in Mozambique had a disastrous effect on the provision of water, especially in rural areas. The situation was compounded by the 1991/92 drought, which left many shallow wells dry and further reduced the water supply for the rural population. The 1992/93 Mozambique drought emergency appeal placed a major priority on expansion of water sources. Of the $8.2 million requested for priority water supply schemes, there were pledges for $7.4 million. UNICEF was the primary implementer, utilizing funds from Canada, the Netherlands, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the United States and from its own sources.

52. The target for 1993/95, is to provide a total of about 6,000 new or rehabilitated water sources (2,000 per year) to support the resettlement process, including the placement of hand pumps on existing wells that lack them. At the beginning of 1993 this appeared to be a fairly realistic target, with substantial sums promised for the purchase of drilling rigs and vehicles. However, the calculation of financial requirements in the water sector for 1993/94 totalling $14.4 million was based on the national cost per well constructed and excluded the considerable overhead of the non-governmental organizations, which received most of the funding and then subcontracted with the national rural water company, PRONAR, to do the work. More than 50 per cent of the requirements was for equipment such as vehicles and drilling rigs needed to dig and drill larger numbers of wells and boreholes.

53. Of the $14.4 million required for the water sector in the consolidated humanitarian programme for 1993/94, some $12.9 million had been committed by donors as of the close of the programme year, and virtually all of it obligated for disbursement. Most of the money will be spent by the end of 1994, with only one or two projects continuing into early 1995. Without investment in equipment, little more can be accomplished in the second half of 1994 than was done in the same period in 1993. Needs for May to December 1994 total $13.4 million, including $11 million needed for the procurement of equipment, drilling rigs and trucks.

4. Education and social welfare

54. The reopening of schools is a major component of national reconstruction in both Government and ex-RENAMO areas. Less than half of Mozambique's children aged 6 to 11 attend school. The situation is even more serious because many displaced persons and returnees are returning to rural areas, where the majority of primary schools were destroyed or closed during the war. About 1.2 million students and 20,000 teachers were forced out of the schools between 1983 and 1991. Tete Province was the most affected, with 98 per cent of its primary schools closed or destroyed. During the war, support for education concentrated on the supply of school books and materials for the displaced children.

55. The humanitarian assistance programme included a requirement of $9.5 million for classroom construction, kits for teachers and pupils and support to provincial authorities. Donors had committed $4.2 million by the closing of the programme year at the end of April 1994. Rural school reconstruction is also included in medium-term reconstruction programmes

supported by the World Bank, UNICEF, UNDP, WFP and other United Nations and bilateral agencies. Most area-based programmes of non-governmental organizations also include school reconstruction.

56. At least 200,000 children of primary school age have returned to their home districts since the peace accord, increasing demands on the much-reduced infrastructure. Data on ex-RENAMO areas indicate that the situation there is at least as bad as in Government areas, and at times much worse. In some localities and districts most of the schools require either major renovation or complete reconstruction. Support for the education sector during 1993/94 concentrated on renovation or construction of schools and classrooms. In the six provinces for which the United Nations Office for Humanitarian Assistance Coordination has reliable data, more than 40 organizations will renovate or construct a total of 456 schools, or 790 classrooms, by the end of 1994. Few donors and implementors, however, have made provisions for school books and furniture, the construction of teachers' houses or for improvement of the quality of education. Such support is urgently required, since fiscal constraints prevent such start-up costs from being absorbed by the Government's budget.

57. Tete Province, where the influx of returning refugees is greatest, has received the most support during 1993/94, with 171 schools and 121 classrooms renovated or built. During 1993, UNHCR, which supported the primary schooling of Mozambican refugees in Malawi, financed the reconstruction of 87 classrooms in border districts inside Tete Province. With this level of expansion there is intense pressure to increase the number of teachers, creating additional demands on overstretched public budgets. For the remainder of 1994, the consolidated humanitarian assistance programme has targeted start-up costs for schools in resettled areas, such as kits for teachers, building materials for teachers' houses, support for the upgrading of teachers at the provincial and district levels, and the provision of pedagogical supervision, bicycles, textbooks and sports equipment. Total costs are estimated at $3.2 million. Bilateral donors are encouraged to cover these additional recurrent expenditures, especially the salaries of teachers, when they are supporting the construction of school buildings.

5. Road rehabilitation

58. Road rehabilitation is necessary for the post-war resettlement. The National Directorate of Roads and Bridges within the Ministry of Construction and Water is in charge of road reconstruction and has identified priority roads for repair throughout the country. Funding requirements for this sector in the consolidated programme of 1993/94 were estimated at $35 million. As at 30 April 1994, commitments exceeded these requirements by $14 million. Since this funding will cover work well into 1995, the sector is not included in the 1994 consolidated humanitarian assistance programme. However, the road sector requires long-term planning. There is still a shortfall of $25 million against plans from now until early 1996.

59. Roads to be rehabilitated with financing from Germany include 838 km in Tete Province and 1,049 km in Manica. The International Development

Agency (IDA) is funding the rehabilitation of 547 km in Nampula Province, 1,084 km in Niassa and 824 km in Cabo Delgado. The Swedish International Development Agency and IDA are supporting the rehabilitation of 528 km in Inhambane Province, 485 km in Maputo Province and 966 km in Gaza Province. The National Directorate of Roads and Bridges has put out tenders for this work. Contractors have already been selected for 746 km of road works funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) in the Zambezi Valley. Work began in April, covering Tete, Sofala and Zambézia Provinces including rehabilitation of the Sena bridge. Twelve non-governmental organizations are involved in road repairs in six provinces, complementing work in other sectors by providing access to the project sites and facilitating food and other deliveries. UNHCR has supported 267 km of road repairs for the benefit of returning refugees.

6. Reintegration of demobilized soldiers

60. During 1994, programmes to support the reintegration of demobilizing Government and RENAMO soldiers into their home communities were developed under United Nations coordination, with substantial support from the international community. The reintegration of demobilized soldiers begins with the actual demobilization process. Once the soldiers arrive in the assembly areas they benefit from an information programme on social reintegration which was designed to prepare them for civilian life. The Ministry of Finance, with the support of the Technical Unit of ONUMOZ for demobilization, has paid subsidies to all demobilized soldiers and cooperation has been excellent.

61. The first task has been the transport of the demobilized soldiers to their destination. IOM is transporting the soldiers with eligible family members and personal belongings from the assembly areas to their places of resettlement. Once established in their district of choice, ex-soldiers benefit from other general support programmes, including the provision of seeds and tools and access to emergency food distribution. It is anticipated that many who return to rural areas will subsequently also benefit from area-based programmes and labour-intensive projects. Institutionally, the central-level Commission for Reintegration has been operational for over a year and has established 11 provincial commissions for reintegration. IOM has implemented an information and referral service to support all the provincial commissions by linking demobilized soldiers to reintegration programmes and providing them with counselling and information.

62. Other programmes being prepared for demobilized soldiers include an extended cash payment scheme, small economic activity promotion through the provision of vocational kits and training and a quick-action community-based fund. The extended cash payment or reintegration support scheme provides a subsidy for 18 months, based on actual salary levels. The reintegration support scheme, implemented by UNDP, commences upon completion of the Government's six-month subsidy programme, giving each demobilized soldier a total of two years of subsidies. The payments are made through the local branch of the Banco Popular de Desenvolvimento, which has the greatest national coverage. While the reintegration support scheme is designed to respond to the immediate needs of the demobilized soldier, the project for economic activity promotion is more developmental. The $3 million start-up budget will finance several sub-projects

concentrating on training and vocational kits. The training fund is for vocational and entrepreneurial training by supporting institutions, with payments based on quotas for the enrolment of ex-soldiers. Vocational kits of tools and basic equipment will be provided to supplement the training. Demobilized soldiers with the aptitude and interest may also be assisted in accessing existing credit schemes.

63. The International Labour Organization (ILO), through a UNDP trust fund, will provide technical support for training and the provision of kits. ILO will also provide a management component to facilitate coordination of the principal activities of the Commission for Reintegration. Finally, a provincial fund for the reintegration of demobilized soldiers is being prepared. This fund will be managed at the provincial level to promote community-oriented development projects to enable quick responses to social friction involving demobilized soldiers. Job creation is the primary concern, channelled through multilateral organizations such as IOM, as well as bilateral agencies and non-governmental organizations. A lesson drawn from the experience of other countries is that the social and economic reintegration of demobilized soldiers requires both quick action projects and longer-term efforts. The majority of these programmes are expected to last 18 months, with funding requirements totalling $47 million. Over $30 million have been committed, with the largest shortfall being for vocational training, kits and the provincial fund.

7. Mine clearance

64. It is estimated that there are up to 2 million uncleared land-mines scattered throughout Mozambique. Following the signing of the peace agreement, the United Nations was asked to provide assistance for mine clearance activities and for the establishment of a national de-mining capacity. Accordingly, the Security Council approved mine clearance as part of the ONUMOZ mandate. A total of $11 million was set aside in the ONUMOZ budget for this purpose, and a further $7.5 million was contributed to the trust fund of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs by Italy, the Netherlands and Sweden. The mine-clearance programme includes information, survey, training, clearance and coordination elements. In addition, Mozambique has benefited from some bilateral assistance for dealing with the land-mine problem.

65. Overall management of the Mozambique mine-clearance programme was originally assigned to UNDP in October 1993 as part of its mine-clearance project in Mozambique. Regrettably, inordinate delays were experienced in the implementation of the programme. In May 1994, an accelerated six-month plan was put into place and the United Nations Office for Humanitarian Assistance Coordination assumed responsibility to ensure that the objectives of the ONUMOZ mandate in the area of mine clearance could be realized in a timely manner. For this purpose, a Deputy Director of the United Nations Office for Humanitarian Assistance Coordination was appointed to take charge of the coordination and management of the de-mining programme.

66. The British non-governmental organization, Halo Trust, was contracted by UNDP to carry out a national survey of the mine situation, with funding from the trust fund of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs. The cost of the survey,

which was completed in July 1994, was $420,000. The results of the survey have been published by the United Nations Office for Humanitarian Assistance Coordination. UNDP/Office for Project Services (OPS) also contracted for the clearance of 2,000 kilometres of priority roads in Manica and Sofala Provinces at a cost of $4.8 million. Funding for this contract was provided from ONUMOZ and the trust fund of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs and activities began in July 1994. The clearance of a further 2,000 kilometres of priority roads in the central region is being carried out by the RONCO company, with funding provided by USAID. Under both contracts, Mozambican personnel are being trained to carry out the de-mining work, and trained mine-detector dogs are used as part of the process.

67. The Norwegian non-governmental organization Norwegians People's Aid, funded by the Government of Norway, first started operating in Tete Province clearing tracks and areas to facilitate the return of refugees from Malawi. The Norwegians People's Aid has now expanded its operation to Maputo Province and other border provinces, with additional funding provided by ONUMOZ. The Norwegians People's Aid has trained some 300 Mozambican de-miners. Halo Trust, in a project separate from its national survey and funded by the Government of the United Kingdom, has trained three teams of Mozambican de-miners and is working in Zambézia Province, clearing routes that are important in connection with the work of other British non-governmental organizations. UNHCR has been carrying out a mine-awareness education campaign, including the training of mine-awareness instructors in countries of asylum, and is cooperating with non-governmental organizations on mine-awareness both through direct instruction and a mass media campaign. UNICEF is also carrying out mine-awareness education inside Mozambique as a component of its other educational programmes.

68. The Mine-clearance Training Centre was originally established by ONUMOZ at Beira, but was subsequently relocated to Tete. It is staffed by military personnel provided as instructors by Australia, Bangladesh, the Netherlands and New Zealand. Under the accelerated plan, the Centre will have trained 450 Mozambican de-miners and supervisors, surveyors and instructors by the end of November 1994. The project is funded by ONUMOZ. The facility will be taken over by the Government of Mozambique as part of its de-mining programme after the ONUMOZ mandate is completed. The United Nations-trained de-miners will be deployed in 15 teams to carry out de-mining activities. Equipment for the teams has been provided by ONUMOZ. Commercial supervisors have also been contracted to supervise the teams in the field, but they will eventually be replaced as Mozambican supervisors become available. The first teams should be deployed by mid-September to undertake de-mining in Maputo Province, one of the most severely affected in Mozambique.

69. The clearance of the land-mines, which are impeding the economic and social development of Mozambique, will require a number of years. It is hoped that the Mozambican national capacity can eventually encompass all of the Mozambicans who have been engaged in mine-awareness and clearance efforts. The establishment of a national government entity, which is to assume responsibility for the de-mining programmes upon the expiry of the ONUMOZ mandate, has unfortunately also suffered delays. Additional technical and financial assistance will clearly be required after November 1994. Before that time, however, required managerial capacities must be created and a management training programme should

be in place that would provide operational and financial management capacities and thus set the stage for the eventual assumption of full responsibility by the Government of Mozambique.

G. United Nations support for development activities

70. Mozambique is one of the largest recipients of foreign aid in Africa. According to data compiled by the UNDP Country Office for its Development Cooperation Report 1991, total reported external assistance amounted to $991 million in 1991 ($1,066 million in 1990), corresponding to $69 per capita. In 1991 (the last year for which UNDP produced a Development Cooperation Report), 33 per cent of total external assistance disbursements were classified as programme/budgetary aid and balance-of-payments support; 26 per cent as technical cooperation; 21.9 per cent as food aid and emergency relief assistance; and 19.2 per cent as investment project assistance. Bilateral donors accounted for 63.8 per cent of total disbursements reported to UNDP for 1991, the United Nations system for 17.2 per cent, other multilateral organizations for 13.3 per cent and non-governmental organizations for 5.8 per cent.

71. The 1993 Consultative Group meeting, organized by the World Bank, estimated external financing requirements for 1994 to be $1,089 million, excluding $405 million in debt relief, but including the special programmes stemming from the implementation of the peace agreement dealing with demobilization, de-mining, reintegration, resettlement, elections and non-food relief items. A total of $1,043 million was pledged at the Consultative Group meeting by the donor community. Mozambique is an active borrower from the International Development Association (IDA) facility of the World Bank. A total of 20 projects are currently being implemented with loans from the World Bank.

72. The net indicative planning figure (IPF) resources of the UNDP Fourth Country Programme 1993-1997 ($90.5 million) are targeted at strengthening institutional and human capacities in support of the transition processes and national programmes of Mozambique. The country programme areas of concentration are: poverty alleviation and post-war rehabilitation; economic and financial management; and environment and natural resources management. With regard to national reconstruction,, besides ongoing assistance to reconstruction planning, UNDP is engaged in supporting Mozambique in several initiatives that specifically target poverty alleviation, post-war rehabilitation and facilitation of resettlement and reintegration of displaced people, returning refugees and demobilized troops in the rural areas into the productive process. With respect to UNDP-administered funds, the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) is funding a successful pilot project in integrated village development for increased food production by women that focuses on access to rural credit. Involvement of the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) in Mozambique dates only from 1989 and concentrates on feeder-road rehabilitation implemented by ILO and rural water supply projects implemented by UNICEF in the northern provinces. UNV specialists have been closely linked with IPF activities as a means of providing cost-effective technical assistance.

73. WFP assistance to Mozambique during the period 1992-1994 has been predominantly for returnees, displaced people, drought-affected families and demobilized soldiers. During this period, WFP provided 500,000 tons of various commodities and related transport and handling costs worth $232 million. WFP has also been involved in the support of various developmental activities. The main areas of concentration continue to be assistance to the social sectors, education, health, rehabilitation of feeder roads and support to basic urban services in Maputo City. WFP assistance during the period under review amounted to $37 million. A new development project, which gives major emphasis to rehabilitation of health and school facilities, is being prepared with the World Bank as an interface between emergency and development, to begin in early 1995.

74. For several years, UNHCR had a very limited programme of assistance for spontaneous returnees from neighbouring countries of asylum. Encouraged by the peace negotiations between the Government and RENAMO, UNHCR started preparations in 1992 for an integrated regional plan of action for the repatriation of 1.5 million refugees. A memorandum of understanding between the Government of Mozambique and UNHCR was signed in March 1993 which provided the overall framework for repatriation activities inside Mozambique. UNHCR estimated the total cost of the operation for the period 1993-1995 as $203 million, of which $100 million is for activities within Mozambique.

75. UNICEF support for development activities in the 1992-1994 period covers the sectors of health and nutrition, water and sanitation, education, rural development, children in difficult circumstances, information and social planning. Health programmes include maternal and child health, primary health care, essential drugs programmes, health education, nutrition and the rehabilitation of rural health infrastructures. The water programmes are designed to increase the number of clean water sources, primarily in rural areas. Area-based rural development programmes are concentrated in six districts in Inhambane, Manica and Zambézia Provinces.

76. The programme of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) over the period 1992-1994 totalled $12 million, with additional support from UNDP of $8.7 million. The largest project is the development of an eight-year national family sector agricultural programme to begin in 1995. Other areas of importance have been early warning systems for food security, forestry and fisheries management, aquaculture training and extension, and the supply of root crop vegetative material for resettling families.

77. The Third Country Programme 1992-1994 of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) aims to assist the Government in achieving more balanced population trends and distribution in maternal and infant mortality and morbidity through continuing improvement in the quality and coverage of maternal and child health and family planning services and promoting the status of women through the elimination of practices that hinder their participation in population and development activities.

78. The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) has been assisting the Government, with funding from UNDP, to define an industrial development policy. UNIDO funded and executed a project to formulate an environmentally sustainable industrial development programme in Mozambique.

During 1992/93, an important area of activity was the promotion and development of small-scale industries through the execution of a UNDP-funded pilot project in Nampula Province.

79. Within the framework of the Global Programme on AIDS, the World Health Organization (WHO) has been supporting the national AIDS control programme since its inception in 1988. Through the regular budget of $4.2 million for the period 1992-1995, WHO is supporting the Mozambican Health Ministry through a number of health programmes in the area of development assistance.

80. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) is reinforcing its programmes in the country through policy and technical support to the national educational authorities. Educational projects are being designed within the framework of the education sector development strategy. In particular, initiatives are under way to assist Mozambican refugees returning from Malawi and Zimbabwe. Furthermore, negotiations are currently under way with the European Union in order to secure funding for education rehabilitation in Mozambique (emergency school reconstruction and supplies).

III. ASSISTANCE TO THE VICTIMS OF CYCLONE NADIA

81. Cyclone Nadia hit Mozambique in March 1994, affecting several northern provinces. The province of Nampula was hardest hit, with 13 districts suffering heavy damage. More than 900,000 persons either lost their crops or housing according to an assessment mission of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs following the cyclone. The recorded death toll was 52, with 316 people injured. The disaster regrettably came soon after the war's end, and after the recent resettlement of many of the provinces' internally displaced. Many schools, health posts and roads - already woefully inadequate - were demolished. Power and water supplies were cut off to urban and peri-urban areas as a result of the destruction of electricity, water pump and piping networks.

82. In the first days following this calamity, the United Nations Office for Humanitarian Assistance Coordination, with the logistical support of ONUMOZ, organized flights of 200 tons of emergency relief supplies provided from the Department of Humanitarian Affairs and government stockpiles, as well as by non-governmental organizations and bilateral donors. In addition to food, medicines, relief and survival items, roofing sheets, tubes and generators were transported to the affected areas.

83. The damage to the cashew trees, which are the foundation of the rural cash economy, will have an impact for many years. In the affected areas, damage to the trees was between 80 and 90 per cent, and it will take from five to eight years for new trees to become productive after they are planted. Relief and reconstruction in the wake of the cyclone is well under way. Immediate food assistance was required for 80,000 persons. A total of $2.3 million of relief assistance was requested to supplement ongoing humanitarian programmes in the affected areas. By September 1994, donations totalling $1.6 million had been made available by donor Governments and United Nations agencies.

IV. INFORMATION PROVIDED BY MEMBER STATES

84. In addition to information provided in various parts of this report on humanitarian assistance provided by donor Governments, the following information has been made available by Member States to the Secretariat.

Denmark

85. In 1993, a total of 42 million Danish kroner in humanitarian grants was provided, out of which 25 million was channelled through United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations. By mid-1994, a grant of 2.1 million Danish kroner was provided for relief operations following the damage caused by cyclone Nadia. Furthermore, 13 million Danish kroner are being granted through Danish non-governmental organizations this year, and it is also expected that 6 million Danish kroner will be channelled through UNHCR to assist refugees and displaced persons. Additionally, a special allocation of 50 million Danish kroner was made to support demobilization and reintegration efforts and rehabilitation activities.

Finland

86. During 1993, humanitarian assistance valued at 5 million Fmk was provided through various humanitarian organizations.

Germany

87. For the reporting period, relief supplies with a total value of 1 million DM were provided through United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations. A total of 129.3 million DM was provided for various reconstruction and reintegration programmes in 1993, with a further 4.5 million DM having been provided thus far in 1994. Food aid, with a total value of 18 million DM, has also been supplied.

Namibia

88. A contribution of $1,000 has been made to the United Nations trust fund for Mozambique and arrangements are currently being made for a contribution to be made to the 1994 appeal for the repatriation and reintegration of Mozambican refugees of UNHCR.

Norway

89. Donations amounting to a total of 17.7 million Norwegian kroner have been made available through United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations.

Portugal

90. Within the framework of the donors conference held at Rome in December 1992, a total of $4.5 million has been granted for reintegration programmes, including rehabilitation activities, reintegration of demobilized soldiers and emergency food aid. In addition, a sum of $2.7 million has been raised for projects in the health and education sectors in Mozambique and Angola to be implemented by non-governmental organizations.

Spain

91. Following the damage caused by cyclone Nadia, relief items valued at 16 million pesetas have been provided.

Switzerland

92. In 1993, assistance provided to Mozambique amounted to 9.1 million Swiss francs, with a further 5.5 million having been provided in the first six months of 1994. Resources have been channelled through the International Committee of the Red Cross, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

93. During the financial year 1 April 1994 to 31 March 1994, the United Kingdom spent over 30 million pounds sterling on bilateral assistance to Mozambique, covering balance-of-payment support, project aid, technical assistance and humanitarian aid.